

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO  
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

IN THE INTEREST  
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1878, and is now in its thirty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with the exception of the Boston Herald, it is the only one in the English language. It is a large, complete, and reliable source of information, and is read by thousands of people in this city and throughout the country. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is a valuable and interesting paper, and is one of the best in the United States. It is published by the Mercury Publishing Co., 100 North Main Street, Newport, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 25, Order Sons of St. George, Albert H. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 15, Knights of Macabees—Nelson M. Dwyer, Commander; Charles A. Cranfill, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WARTON, No. 1075, Foresters of America—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Dwyer, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John T. Allen, President; Daniel J. Connelley, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THUNDER, No. 8—President, Mrs. Catherine Curley; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Thompson. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALBORN LODGE, No. 10, K. O. K.—Mrs. William D. Taylor, President; Mrs. D. Taylor, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.—John W. Schwartz, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin; Keeper of Records and Seal, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Edwin D. Harvey; James C. Walsh, Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

CLAY McILROY, No. 15—John Yule, Chief; Alexander Hillier, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

The principal interest at the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening centered in the discussion that took place regarding the observance of the Sabbath in Newport. Alderman Anthony, who is also the proprietor of the Newport baseball team, started the discussion by inquiring of the Mayor in regard to the enforcing of the Sunday laws. Mayor Clarke stated that after his attention had been called to the bowling alleys and shooting galleries at the beach he had required them to take out a license, and also to remain closed on Sundays. The statement was made in the board that there are many places allowed to be open that should be closed and there was some talk as to who should decide what laws should be enforced. Chief of Police Crowley was present and took part in the discussion.

Alderman Anthony thought that as baseball was not to be allowed on Sunday everything else should be compelled to close up, and he could see no reason why the Casino should be allowed to give Sunday concerts. Mayor Clarke, as well as the members of the board, believed that the laws regarding Sabbath observance are antiquated, but he showed no disposition to retreat from the stand that he has taken against Sunday baseball games.

Aside from this discussion there was little business to be transacted except of a routine nature, the regular weekly payrolls being approved.

Four car loads of heavy wagons and reels in the freight yard on Thursday were the subjects of considerable study on the part of those who noticed them. It developed that they were destined for Fort Adams where they are to be used in the drills there for the balance of the summer. Each car contained a portable search light and an accompanying reel of wire with full equipment for operation in field service. The necessity for such a portable apparatus had been developed during the practice drills at the fort.

Polo games on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club at Brenton's Point have attracted many society people this week. The courtesy of the grounds has been extended to the participants in the lawn tennis tournament at the Casino and many of them have taken occasion to attend the games as the tennis matches are completed each day before the polo begins.

It is now up to President Roosevelt to decide whether or not Gov. Hughes shall be recommended to Governor of New York, so say the New York papers.

### At Rest.

The death of Miss Maud M. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, which occurred on Friday of last week, removed from this life a young woman of exemplary character. For four years she had been a great sufferer, but through these long years she was constantly forgetting her own affliction and administering to the wants of others. Her home, to which she was so deeply attached, has been filled with sadness, for during all her years of illness she never murmured, never complained, but was always bright and cheerful and kind and thoughtful, to a remarkable degree, of the loved ones who were constantly attending to her wants. She was happiest in life when she was doing some act of kindness for a friend. Little Maud will be greatly missed, for she was loved by all who knew her. Although unable to attend church, she was a member of Emmanuel, and maintained her love for that church until the end. Previous to her sickness she was a teacher in the Sunday School.

Funeral services were held from her late residence on Blue Road on Sunday afternoon, when the house was filled with relatives and friends, including many of the people from the summer colony, whom Maud had been a great favorite with in life. Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, officiated, reading the ritual of the Episcopal faith. He also spoke of the beautiful life just ended and the patience of the sufferer, paying a high tribute to her memory. Mr. Earl Golek, of Calvary Church, New York, sang most feelingly "Thou Who With Dying Lips" and "Asleep in Jesus." The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, all testifying to the popularity and high esteem in which the deceased was held. The bearers were Messrs. Archie Barker and James Ritchie of Middletown; Frank Stark, Thomas Vayro and J. Benjamin Smith of Newport, and Alfred Millie of Pawtucket, the last two cousins of the deceased. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

### Annual Fair.

The Newport County Agricultural Society will hold its eleventh annual fair at the fair grounds in Portsmouth September 22, 23, 24 and 25. The Secretary will be at the hall, in the main building, to receive exhibits on Monday, September 21st. In order for exhibits to compete for premiums they must positively be at the hall not later than 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the opening day of the fair. All exhibits are at the owner's risk, but every precaution is taken to protect all articles sent to the fair. The price of admission will be 25 cents. Season tickets, \$1.00.

This society has an enviable reputation throughout the State for its fine exhibits and is visited each year by people from all parts of the Island and neighboring cities. Dinner and supper are served each day in the dining hall.

Premium Lists are printed and are now ready for free distribution.

### Assaulted With Revolver.

Hayward Williams was passing along Mary street with a woman at an early hour Tuesday morning when Caesar D. Owens opened fire with a revolver from across the street. None of the bullets took effect but they were afterward found imbedded in the fence along the Morgan property.

As a consequence of the affair Owens was arraigned before Judge Franklin on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. He pleaded guilty and was bound over in the sum of \$300 to await action by the grand jury. Hayward Williams was found to have a black jack on his person when he was searched by the police and he was fined \$15 on a charge of carrying concealed weapon. All the parties are colored.

Mr. J. Henry Cremlu has purchased at mortgagee's sale the contents and furnishings of the Theatre Comique in the old Crown Clothing store on Thames street for \$725. A company will be organized at once to operate the theatre and it will probably be reopened very shortly. The Comique is a moving picture house, which had a very brief existence last spring, being closed by the sheriff after it had been open for a few weeks.

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Ives, widow of the late Charles August Ives, to Mr. John Dufala of New York. Mr. Dufala is a prominent architect who has spent a portion of the summer in Newport for a number of seasons. He is a member of several of the ultra select New York clubs.

Reports from Aranzobok County, Mo., indicate 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes on an acreage slightly less than last year.

### Mrs. G. B. Perry Threatened.

Postoffice inspectors, Pinkerton detectives and the local police have been busily engaged in Newport for a few weeks in working up a case of alleged blackmailing, and as a result John Fogarty, a groom in the employ of Mrs. Gardner Blanchard Perry, was on Wednesday arraigned in the United States Court in Providence on a charge of using the mails in an attempt to defraud.

Mrs. Gardner Blanchard Perry is one of the well known summer residents of Newport. She owns a handsome summer residence, "Montpelier," on Middletown avenue, just over the line in Middletown, where she spends a large part of each year, living alone with the exception of a staff of servants. She is about twenty years of age and is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Woodhall, who was a prominent clergyman. Her winter home is at 49 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

In July Mrs. Perry received a letter directing her to place one thousand dollars in a certain spot on her grounds under pain of death. She was considerably alarmed at the tone of the letter and upon the advice of friends consulted Chief Crowley of the Newport police department. At his direction she wrote a note stating that she was unable to raise such a large sum in cash at short notice and placed it in the spot directed. A policeman was placed on guard and watched the spot all night but no one came to claim the letter. There was evidence however that after the officer was withdrawn from the post the letter was taken from its hiding place.

Several other threatening letters were received by Mrs. Perry and she was overcome by them that she was made ill. The Pinkerton detective agency was consulted and men were sent here to investigate. As the sender of the letters was using the mails it was decided to call in the postoffice department and inspectors were sent on to help in the case. After giving the matter considerable study the postoffice inspectors placed under arrest John Fogarty, a groom in Mrs. Perry's employ, and on Tuesday he was taken to Providence, where he was held by the United States marshal.

On Wednesday he was brought before United States Commissioner Crose to plead to the charge against him. He was represented by counsel and after an inspection of the warrant a plea of not guilty was entered. He was held in the sum of \$5000 for a hearing on September 2, and in default of bail was committed to the Providence County Jail.

Fogarty bears no resemblance to a hardened criminal. He is a man of intelligent appearance, tall and slender, and very quiet and self-possessed. He apparently took his arrest and arraignment quietly and was not at all excited by it. The offense charged is a very serious one and is punishable by a long term of imprisonment.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary W., widow of Mr. George B. Scott, who died on Friday of last week, took place from her late residence on Cranston avenue Sunday afternoon. Rev. James Austin Richards of the United Congregational Church officiating. The bearers were her four sons, Messrs. Frank G., George L., William B. and Bowen B. Scott, and her two grandsons, Louis H. and Douglas W. Scott. The interment was in the family plot in the Island Cemetery.

Mrs. O. E. Wigley and Miss Alma Wallner, formerly of this city, but now of New York, have returned home, after spending a few days in Newport, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Morrison on Millhouse Road. Miss Wallner sang at the morning and evening services at the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday. She has a sweet contralto voice and sings with much feeling and expression. She is soloist at the Church of the Intercession in New York.

Mr. William H. Boone has resigned his position as organist and choirmaster of the Zabiskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, a position he has occupied for the past 10 years, and has accepted a position as head of the piano department at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, beginning his new duties early in October.

The Misses Almira, Nina and Betty Horgan, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Horgan, have returned from Europe, having been abroad for four years.

The Washington County Fair will be held on the Society's grounds at West Kingston on September 15, 16, 17, 18, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hall of New York State are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sanborn, Jr., on Bath road.

Mrs. Lavinia Moore, wife of Representative Philip A. Moore, died at her home in Exeter on Monday.

### Wedding Bells.

Seller-Brown.

The wedding of Miss Mary Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Brown, and Lieutenant Frank Howard Sadler, U. S. N., took place at Trinity Church Wednesday noon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of the church, assisted by two uncles of the bride, Rev. J. Eldred Brown and Rev. George Hazard. The church was prettily decorated in white. The wedding was planned for a quiet affair, but Old Trinity was filled with relatives and friends, there being a large number of army and navy officers, personal friends of the groom.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very sweet, wearing a princess gown of white satin, trimmed with rare old lace, which was worn on her mother's wedding dress. She wore a long veil with a dainty little wreath on her head. Her bouquet, which was of shower effect, was of white roses. Miss Helen Brown, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a handsome dress of white lace, princess style, and a large white picture hat trimmed with white feathers. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Lieutenant Charles A. Sadler was the best man and the ushers were Lieutenant Louis O. Richardson, Surgeon Martin Douglison, Eugene George C. Pagram, Esquire Hugh McLa Walker, Esquire W. O. Bartlett and Esquire Donaldson. Mr. H. A. Casey, organist of the church, rendered a pleasing program of music while the guests were assembling and played the wedding march.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Broadway, which was largely attended. The house was prettily decorated with palms and potted plants and the Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music. A collation was served. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sadler left on the 3 o'clock train on their wedding trip. The groom is in command of the destroyer De Long and has received orders to go to other quarters.

### Recent Deaths.

Mr. A. E. Lundahl.

Mr. Adolphus Emmanuel Lundahl died at his home on Spring street on Monday from tuberculosis, which he contracted from a patient while performing his duties as a nurse in the navy. He was a medical student, entering the hospital service of the navy to attain some practical experience. He was honorably discharged from the service some months ago. He was a bright and energetic young man and his death is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. A widow and one child survive him.

William H. Pascoe.

Mr. William H. Pascoe, the well known actor, died at Amityville, N. J., last week after a long illness. The early years of his dramatic profession were spent with James O'Neill, in "Monte Cristo." He afterward played an important role in "The Power of the Press." At the time he was taken ill he was playing a sketch in the Keith and Proctor vaudeville circuit. Mr. Pascoe was a native of Newport, where the early years of his life were spent. He was a bright, energetic young man and was liked by all who knew him.

A widow survives him; also a brother, Mr. Charles W. Pascoe, of this city.

Mrs. George B. Weaver.

Mrs. Abby Frances Weaver, widow of Mr. George B. Weaver, died at the home of her son, Mr. George A. Weaver, on Ball street, last Saturday afternoon, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. She had a wide circle of friends who were deeply attached to her, for her many sterling traits of character had endeared her both to the young and old. One son and three daughters survive her: Mr. George A. Weaver, Mrs. Mary Case, Mrs. George P. Lawton and Miss Susan Weaver.

### Child Evangelist Coming.

A remarkable series of revival meetings will be held in the Shiloh Baptist Church beginning on Friday evening, September 4. The child evangelist, Lonnie L. Denno, will conduct the meetings. He is a very unusual character. Called to preach at the tender age of four years, he has addressed 4000 audiences in America and is said to have had 5000 persons to a profession of faith. He has visited four continents, including the Holy Land, and wherever he has gone he has been greeted by crowds. He took England by storm, having audiences of 10,000 people, and he spent four successful years preaching there.

The meetings will be of unusual interest because of the extreme youth of the evangelist as well as for his remarkable power as a preacher.

### National Tennis Tournament.

The wedding-out process has proceeded pretty well along in the National Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Casino and the players have been considerably thinned out. The rest of the play will be of genuine interest as the game narrows down toward the finals for possession of the trophy.

There has been much interest taken in the tournament among the members of the summer colony. The ladies have attended in large numbers and there has been a brilliant display of splendid costumes in the grandstand. The weather has been entirely favorable for the event and the courts are in excellent condition.

The result of the match in doubles did not furnish any great surprise, unless it was for the case with which the holders of the championship defended their title against the challengers. Hackett and Alexander easily defeated Wright and Little in three straight sets, clearly outplaying them at every stage of the game.

The result of the rounds played thus far is as follows:

#### NATIONAL DOUBLES.

M. H. Hackett and F. H. Alexander (holders) defeated B. C. Wright and R. D. Little (challengers) 6-1, 7-5, 6-0.

#### ALL COMERS SINGLES, FIRST ROUND.

Day, Frank, 10-8, 6-2, 6-1.  
Cushman, Hale, Jr., by default.  
Wright, Thomas, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.  
Niles, Fannestock, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.  
Parish, Potter, by default.  
Ames, Randolph, Jr., 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.  
Biddle, Miller, by default.  
Davidson, Jr., Peter, by default.  
Banda, Hoffman, Jr., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.  
Colston, Frank, by default.  
Blair, Phelps, 6-3, 6-5, 7-5, 7-5.  
Emerson, Hoyt, by default.  
Lund, Temple, by default.  
Livingston, Plympton, by default.  
Bull, Jr., Lydie, by default.  
Whitney, Nicholas, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.  
Oakley, Little, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

#### SECOND ROUND.

Wigham, Terry, Jr., by default.  
Hatchey, Iselin, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.  
Murray, Paie, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.  
Parson, Seabury, by default.  
Alexander, Torrey, Jr., 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.  
Smith, Blumens, by default.  
Williams, White, by default.  
Marlin, Ridgway, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.  
Hawthorn, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.  
Tallant, Thomas, Jr., 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.  
Grant, Hoffman, by default.  
Fell, Jr., Sand, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.  
Holmes, Hoyt, by default.  
Hullway, Anderson, by default.  
Johnson, Palmer, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1.  
Wright, Chase, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.  
Connell, Palmer, by default.  
Johnson, Merrinew, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.

Allison, Frisley, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.  
Thomas, Dunn, Jr., 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.  
Thornton, Burr, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.  
Agassiz, Banda, by default.  
Touchard, Whitworth, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.  
Westfall, Hardy, 7-5, 6-2, 6-5.  
Badney, Gammell, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.  
Jordan, Pittman, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.  
Rum, Baker, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.  
Hoschman, Ade, by default.  
Ingraham, Henshaw, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Cooke, Stille, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.  
Stevens, Taylor, by default.  
Nettelton, Page, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.  
Thayer, Baker, by default.  
LeRoy, Hatch, by default.  
Watrous, Darragh, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.  
Wagner, Bloome, 7-5, 6-2, 2-6, 2-6, 6-1.  
Wilcox, Weaver, by default.  
Church, Day, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.  
Wright, Niles, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.  
Ames, Parish, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0.  
Colston, Banda, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.  
Emerson, Blair, 6-7, 5-6, 6-4, 6-1.  
Bull, Jr., Whitney, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Clarke, Borchan, by default.  
Jennings, Davis, by default.  
Pennington, Brooks, by default.  
Johnson, Burnham, by default.  
Johnson, Thompson, by default.  
Jones, Fell, by default.  
Charlock, Phelps, by default.  
Butler, Harriman, by default.  
Torrence, Jr., Buckwalter 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.  
Trotter, Thurber, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.  
Stillman, 2nd., Bourne, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.  
Mackinney, Appleton, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.  
James, Fortesque, by default.  
Miller, Gallatin, by default.  
Clothier, Cushman, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.  
Hale, French, Jr., 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.  
Gambrell, Mackinney, by default.  
Babcock, Knapp, by default.

#### THIRD ROUND.

Ames, Biddle, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.  
Fielding, Clarke, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.  
Nettelton, Jennings, by default.  
Jones, Johnson, 6-2, 6-3, 12-10.  
Tallant, Charlock, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.  
Sullivan, Hawk, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.  
LeRoy, Watrous, 6-2, 6-6, 6-1.  
Westfall, Dabney, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.  
Rum, Jordan, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.  
Stevens, Thayer, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.  
Johnson, Cooke, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.  
Hickley, Wigham, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.  
Mathey, Miller, Jr., by default.  
Beis, Williams, by default.  
Martin, Grant, by default.  
Touchard, Agassiz, by default.  
Hale, Johnson, 6-0, 6-0, 6-3, 9-7, 7-5.  
James, Thompson, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.  
Wright, Connell, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.  
Alexander, Pearson, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.  
Hackett, Fell, Jr., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

Thornton, Wagner, 6-6, 6-3, 4-5, 7-5.  
Rosenbaum, Wilson, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.  
Church, Ingraham, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.  
Clothier, Wright, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5.  
Emerson, Colston, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.  
Bull, Jr., Inman, 6-2, 6-2, 6-6.  
Nettelton, Jennings, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.  
Johnson, Pennington, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.  
Gambrell, Allison, by default.  
Butler, Babcock, 2-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.  
Stillman, 2d., Mackinney, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

#### FOURTH ROUND.

Alexander, Beis, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

Martin, Hoskins, 3-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.  
Sullivan, LeRoy, 5-7, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 9-7.  
Touchard, Thornton, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 12-10.  
Westfall, Rum, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.  
Stevens, Johnson, 9-7, 6-1, 6-0.  
Jones, Tallant, 5-7, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.  
Wright, Johnson, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.  
James, Stillman, 2d., 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-6.

Mathey, Hinkley, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.  
Nettelton, Fielding, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.  
Hale, Gambrell, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

The Newport County Convention of the Rhode Island Retail Grocers Association held a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which several officers of the State organization were present and addressed the meeting. Those present took a deep interest in the matters that were presented to them, one of the important matters being the consideration of the push-cart peddling business. It is the belief of the merchants that this should be stopped and steps will probably be taken to see what can be done about it. The election of a delegate to the State convention in November was postponed until a subsequent meeting, when it is expected to have more members present. Messrs. R. P. Hamblin, J. P. Buckley, J. J. Martin, S. S. Thompson and W. O. Scott were made a committee on permanent organization.

The postponed band concert was held at Easton's Beach on Wednesday evening, but the crowd was not quite as large as at some of the previous concerts. During the evening a sudden shower came up and some of those who started home after it began to rain got a soaking. Those who waited until the shower was over were better off. For a few minutes the rain fell in torrents but there was but a small electrical display.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Horner of Concord, Pa., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Louise Wright Horner, to Mr. Edwin Angell Cottrell, son of Hon. Robert Cottrell of this city. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church, Concord, Pa., at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, September 19th.

On the evening of September 9th it is expected that Hon. W. T. Vernon, Register of the U. S. Treasury, will speak in Masonic Hall, in aid of the Zion A. M. E. Church of this city. Hon. Roswell B. Burchard, speaker of the House of Representatives, will provide and will also deliver an address.

Four sailors who started out from Newport to the Torpedo Station in a small boat just after midnight Friday morning were thrown into the water by the swamping of their boat. Their cries for help were heard and they were rescued by a passing power boat and landed at the Station.

Mr. Carlton F. Gorman, of Boston, son of Captain John E. Gorman, is spending a vacation in Newport, where his father has spent his summers for over fourteen years, being one of the best known fish buyers that come to this city.

Mrs. May Brady Hall and Mr. Herbert M. Harrison were quietly married at the home of the bride on Elm street on Wednesday. It was a quiet affair, being witnessed by only a few relatives.

Dr. John H. Sanborn observed the seventy-third anniversary of his birth on Wednesday, receiving the congratulations of his many friends. He was also the recipient of a number of pretty gifts.

Lady Herbert, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Richard T. Wilson, and her sisters, Mrs. Ogden Golet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has sailed for Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Wardwell and family of Stamford, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Wardwell's mother, Mrs. Phoebe A. Bradford on Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Perry Powers, of Philadelphia, formerly of this city, are guests of Mr. T. T. Pittman.

Miss Ellen Adamson, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Lottie Murrberg, on Friendship street.

### Jamestown.

Mrs. Lucy Ann Tefft, wife of Mr. Eben N. Tefft, died at her home on Cole street Wednesday afternoon after a long illness. She was a true Christian woman and leaves a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. Mrs. Tefft was a native of Jamestown, being the daughter of the late Job W. Hazard and Ann Eliza Weedon. She was a direct descendant of the line of Hazards who have made southern Rhode Island their home.

Besides her husband, to whom she had been married nearly 60 years, 4 sons and one daughter survive her: Mr. Thomas A. H. Tefft of Shawmut, Mass.; Mr. Job W. Tefft of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Jeremiah H. Tefft and John C. Tefft of Jamestown, and Miss Hannah W. Tefft, also of this place. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon from St. Matthew's Church.

# THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

Author of "The House of a Thousand Candles"

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## Chapter XIV

AN ENFORCED INTERVIEW.

**M**ONSIEUR CHAUVENET, Armitage uncovered smilingly. Chauvenet stared intently as Armitage paused with his back to the Chalmers gate. Chauvenet was dressed with his usual care and wore the latest cut in the lapel of his top coat. He struck the ground with his stick, his look of astonishment passed, and he smiled pleasantly as he returned Armitage's salutation.

"My dear Armitage!" he murmured. "I didn't go to Mexico, after all, my good Chauvenet. The place is full of fever. I couldn't take the risk."

"He is indeed a wise man who safeguards his health," replied the other. "You are quite right. And when one has had many narrow escapes one may be excused for exercising rather particular care. Do you not find it so?"

"My dear fellow, my life is one long fight against death. Danger, excitement, the hazard of my precious life—such pleasures of late have been denied me."

"But you are young and of Jutrepid spirit, monsieur. It would be quite surprising if some perilous adventure did not overtake you before the silver tints in your hair."

"Ah! I assure you the speculation interests me, but I must trouble you to let me pass," continued Chauvenet in the same tone. "I shall quite forget that I set out to make a call if I linger longer in your charming society."

"But I must ask you to delay your call for the present. I shall greatly value your company down the road a little way. It is a trifling favor, and you are a man of delightful courtesy."

Chauvenet twisted his mustache reflectively. His mind had been busy seeking means of turning the meeting to his own advantage. He had met Armitage at quite the least imaginable spot in the world for an encounter between them, and he was not a man who enjoyed surprises. He had taken care that the exposure of Armitage at Washington should be telegraphed to every part of the country and put upon the cables. He had expected Armitage to leave Washington, but he had no idea that he would turn up at a fashionable resort greatly affected by Washingtonians and only a comparatively short distance from the capital.

"He was at a great disadvantage in not knowing Armitage's plans and strategy. His own mind was curiously cunning, and his reasoning powers traversed oblique lines. He was thus prone to impute sinister mental processes to other people. Simplicity and directness he did not understand at all. He had underrated Armitage's courage and daring; he wished to make no further mistakes, and he walked back toward the hotel with apparent good grace. Armitage spoke now in a very different key, and the change displeased Chauvenet, for he much affected ironical taunt, and his companion's sterner tones disconcerted him.

"I take this opportunity to give you a solemn warning, M. Jules Chauvenet, alias Rambaud, and thereby render you a greater service than you know. You have undertaken a deep and dangerous game. It is spectacular, it is picturesque, it is immense! It is so stupendous that the taking of a few lives seems trifling in comparison with the end to be obtained. Now look about you for a moment, M. Jules Chauvenet! In this mountain air a man may grow very sane and see matters very clearly. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna—they are a long way off, and the things they stand for lose their splendor when a man sits among these American mountains and reflects upon the pettiness and sordidness of man's common ambitions."

"Is this exhortation or peroration, my dear fellow?"

"It is both," replied Armitage succinctly, and Chauvenet was sorry he had spoken, for Armitage stopped short in a lonely stretch of the highway and continued in a disengaged, incisive tone:

"I ran away from Washington after you told that story at Chalmers's supper table, not because I was afraid of your accusation, but because I wanted to watch your plans a little in security. The only man who could have helped me immediately was Senator Sanderson, and I knew that he was in Montana."

Chauvenet smiled with a return of assurance.

"Of course. The hour was chosen well."

"More wisely, in fact, than your choice of that big assembly of yours. He's a clumsy fellow, with more brawn than brains. I had no trouble in shaking him off in Boston, where you probably advised him I should be taking the Montreal express."

Chauvenet blinked. This was precisely what he had told Zual to expect. He shifted from one foot to another and wondered just how he was to escape from Armitage. He had gone to Storm Springs to be near Shirley Chalmers, and he deeply resented having business thrust upon him.

"He is a wise man who yields the truth himself, M. Chauvenet. In the taking of poor Count von Strobel's life so easily and so easily you prove my philosophy. It was a clever job, monsieur."

Chauvenet's shrewd eyes sought at the deepening April dusk, up the winding trail that led out of Storm Valley.

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## Chapter XV

SHIRLEY LEARNS A SECRET.

**S**HIRLEY CHALMERS was dressed for a ride, and while waiting for her horse she read her brother's letter, and the postscript which follows she read twice:

"I shall never live down my acquaintance with the detestable Armitage. My brother officers insist on rubbing it in. I even hear, my dear, that you have gone into retreat by reason of the exposure. I'll admit for your consolation that he really took me in, and, further, I really wonder who the devil he is or was! Our last interview at the club after Chauvenet told his story rings with me dangerously. I was naturally pretty hot to find him playing the darkly mysterious, which never did go with me, after eating my bird and drinking my bottle. As a precaution I have looked up Chauvenet to the best of my ability. At the Austro-Hungarian embassy they speak well of him. He's over here to collect the price of a few cruizers or some such rubbish from one of our sister republics below the Gulf. But had luck to all foreigners! Me for America every time!"

"Dear old Dick!" And she dropped the letter into a drawer and went out into the sunshine, mounted her horse and turned toward the hills.

She had spent the intermediate seasons of the year at Storm Springs ever since she could remember and had climbed the surrounding hills and dipped into the valleys with a boy's rest and freedom. The Virginia mountains were linked in her mind to the dreams of her youth, to her earliest hopes and aspirations and to the books she had read, and she galloped happily out of the valley to the tune of an old ballad. She rode as a woman should, astride her horse and not manly clinging to it in the preposterous ancient fashion. She had known horses from early years, in which she had tumbled from her pony's back in the stable yard, and she knew how to train a horse to a gait and how to master a beast's fear, and even some of the tricks of the troopers in the Fort Myer drill she had surreptitiously practiced in the meadow back of the Chalmers estate.

It was on Tuesday that John Armitage had appeared before her in the pergola. It was now Thursday afternoon, and Chauvenet had been to see her twice since, and she had met him the night before at a dance at one of the cottages.

Once free of the settlement she rode far and fast until she was quite beyond the usual scope of the Springs excursionists; then in mountain byways she enjoyed the luxury of leisure and dismounted now and then to delight in the green of the laurel and question the rhododendrons.

Jules Chauvenet had scoured the hills all day and explored many mountain paths and inquired cautiously of the natives. The telegraph operator at the Storm Springs inn was a woman, and the dispatch and receipt by Jules Chauvenet of long messages, many of them in cipher, piqued her curiosity. No member of the Washington diplomatic circle who came to the Springs, not even the shrewd and secretive Russian ambassador, received longer or more cryptic cables. With the social diversions of the Springs and the necessity for making a show of having some legitimate business in America, Jules Chauvenet was pretty well occupied, and now the presence of John Armitage in Virginia added to his burdens.

He was tired and perplexed, and it was with unaffected pleasure that he rode out of an obscure hill path into a bit of open wood overhanging a curious dell and came upon Shirley Chalmers.

The soil was soft, and his horse carried him quite near before she heard him. A broad sheet of water flashed down the farther side of the narrow pass, sending up a pretty spurt of spray wherever it struck the jutting rock. As Shirley turned toward him he urged his horse over the springy turf.

"A pity to disturb the picture, Miss Chalmers! A thousand pardons! But I really wished to see whether the figure could come out of the canvas. Now that I have dared to make the test, pray do not send me away."

Her horse turned restlessly and brought her face to face with Chauvenet.

"Steady, Fanny! Don't come near her, please!" this last to Chauvenet, who had leaped down and put out his hand to her horse's bridle. She had the true horsewoman's pride in caring for herself, and her eyes flashed angrily for a moment at Chauvenet's proffered aid. A man might open a door for her or pick up her handkerchief, but to touch her horse was an altogether different business. The pretty, graceful mare was calm in a moment and arched her neck contentedly under the stroke of Shirley's hand.

"Beautiful! The picture is even more perfect, mademoiselle!"

"Fanny is best in action and splendid when she runs away. She hasn't run away today, but I think she is likely to before I get home."

She was thinking of the long ride which she had no intention of taking in Chauvenet's company. He stood uncovered beside her, holding his horse.

"But the danger, mademoiselle! You should not hazard your life with a runaway horse on these roads. It is not fair to your friends."

"You are a conservative, monsieur. I should be ashamed to have a runaway in a city park, but what does one come to the country for?"

"What, indeed, but for excitement! You are not of those tame young women across the sea who come out into the world from a convent, frightened at all they see and whisper. No, no, sister, to everything they hear."

"Yes, we Americans are deficient in shyness and humility. I have often heard it remarked, M. Chauvenet."

"No, no! You misunderstand! Those deficiencies, as you term them, are delightful. They are what give the charm to the American woman. I hope you would not believe me capable of speaking in disparagement, mademoiselle. You must know!"

The water tumbled down the rock into the vale; the soft air was sweet with the scent of pines. An eagle cruised high against the blue overhead. Shirley's hand tightened on the rein, and Fanny lifted her head expectantly.

Chauvenet went on rapidly in French: "You must know why I am here—why I have crossed the sea to seek you in your own home. I have loved you, mademoiselle, from the moment I first saw you in Florence. Here, with only the mountains, the sky, the wood, I must speak. You must hear, you must believe, that I love you! I offer you my life, my poor attainments."

"Monsieur, you do me a great honor, but I cannot listen. What you ask is impossible, quite impossible. But, monsieur—"

Her eyes had fallen upon a thicket behind him where something had stirred. She thought at first that it was an animal of some sort, but she saw now quite distinctly a man's shabby felt hat that rose slowly until the bearded face of its wearer was disclosed.

"Monsieur," cried Shirley in a low tone, "look behind you and be careful what you say or do. Leave the man to me."

Chauvenet turned and faced a scowling mountaineer who held a rifle and drew it to his shoulder as Chauvenet threw out his arms, dropped them to his thighs and laughed carelessly.

"What is it, my dear fellow—my watch, my purse, my horse?" he said in English.

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"What is it, my dear fellow—my watch, my purse, my horse?" he said in English.

"He wants none of those things," said Shirley, urging her horse a few steps toward the man. "The mountaineers are not robbers. What can we do for you?" she asked pleasantly.

"You can't do nothing for me," drawled the man. "Go on away, miss. I want to see this little fella. I got a little business with him."

"He is a foreigner—he knows little of our language. You will do best to let me stay," said Shirley.

She had not the remotest idea of what the man wanted, but she had known the mountain folk from childhood and well understood that familiarity with their ways and tact were necessary in dealing with them.

"Miss, I have seen you before, and I reckon we ain't got no cause for trouble with you, but this little fella ain't no business up 'y'eh. Them hotel people has their own places to ride and drive, and it's all right for you, miss, but what's yo' frien' ridin' the hills for at night? He's lookin' for some sin, and I reckon as how that some sin 'at me!"

He spoke drawlingly, with a lazy good humor in his tones, and Shirley's wit took advantage of his deliberation to consider the situation from several points of view. Chauvenet stood looking from Shirley to the man and back again. He was by no means a coward, and he did not in the least relish the thought of owing his safety to a woman. But the confidence with which Shirley addressed the man and her apparent familiarity with the peculiarities of the mountaineers impressed him. He spoke to her rapidly in French.

"Assure the man that I never heard of him before in my life—that the idea of seeking him never occurred to me."

The ride, a repeater of the newest type, went to the man's shoulder in a flash and the blue barrel pointed at Chauvenet's head.

"None o' that! I reckon the American language air good enough for these 'ere negotiations."

Chauvenet shrugged his shoulders, but he gazed into the muzzle of the rifle unflinchingly.

"The gentleman was merely explaining that you are mistaken, that he

does not know you and never heard of you before, and that he has not been looking for you in the mountains or anywhere else."

As Shirley spoke these words very slowly and distinctly she questioned for the first time Chauvenet's position. Perhaps, after all, the mountaineer had a real cause of grievance. It seemed wholly unlikely, but while she listened to the man's reply she weighed the matter judicially. They were in an unfrequented part of the mountains, which cottagers and hotel guests rarely explored. The mountaineer was saying:

"Mountain folks air slow, and we don't know much, but a stranger don't ride through these hills more than once for the scenery. The second time he's got to tell why, and the third time—well, miss, you kin tell the little fella that there ain't no third time."

Chauvenet flushed, and he ejaculated hotly:

"I have never been here before in my life."

The man dropped the rifle into his arm without taking his eyes from Chauvenet. He said succinctly, but still with his drawl:

"You air a liar, sah!"

Chauvenet took a step forward, but—

go again into the fine barrel and stopped short. Fanny, bored by the prolonged interview, bent her neck and dozed at a weed.

"This gentleman has been in America only a few weeks. You are certainly mistaken, friend," said Shirley boldly. Then the color flashed into her face as an explanation of the mountaineer's interest in a stranger riding the hills occurred to her.

"My friend," she said, "I am Miss Chalmers. You may know my father's house down in the valley. We have been coming here as far back as I can remember."

The mountaineer listened to her gravely, and at her last words he unconsciously nodded his head. Shirley, feeling that he was interested, seized her advantage.

"I have no reason for misleading you. This gentleman is not a revenue man. He probably never heard of a still, do you call it?—in his life." And she smiled upon him sweetly. "But if you will let him go I promise to satisfy you entirely in the matter."

Chauvenet started to speak, but Shirley arrested him with a gesture and spoke again to the mountaineer in her most engaging tone:

"We are both mountaineers, you and I, and we don't want any of our people to be carried off to jail. Isn't that so? Now let this gentleman ride away, and I shall say here until I have quite assured you that you are mistaken about him."

She signaled Chauvenet to mount, holding the mystified and reluctant mountaineer with her eyes. Her heart was thumping fast, and her hand shook a little as she tightened her grasp on the rein. She addressed Chauvenet in English as a mark of good faith to their captor.

"Ride on, monsieur. Do not wait for me."

"But it is growing dark. I cannot leave you alone, mademoiselle. You have rendered me a great service, when it is I who should have extricated you."

"Tray do not mention it! It is a mere chance that I am able to help. I shall be perfectly safe with this gentleman."

The mountaineer took off his hat. "Thank ye, miss," he said, and then to Chauvenet, "Get out!"

"Don't trouble about me in the least, M. Chauvenet," and Shirley affirmed the last word with a nod as Chauvenet jumped into his saddle and rode off. When the swift gallop of his horse had carried him out of sight and sound down the road, Shirley faced the mountaineer.

"What is your name?"

"Tom Selfridge."

"Whom did you take that man to be, Mr. Selfridge?" asked Shirley, and in her eagerness she bent down above the mountaineer's bare head of tow.

"The name you called him ain't it. It's a queer name I never heard tell on before—it's like the sky!"

"Is it Armitage?" asked Shirley quickly.

"That's it, miss! The postmaster over at Lamar told me to look out for 'im. He's moved up 'y'eh, and it ain't fer no good. The world's out that a city man's looking for something or somebody in these hills. And the man's stayin'!"

"Where?"

"At the huntin' club where folks don't go no more. I ain't seen him, but th' word's passed. He's a city man and a stranger and got a little fella that's been a soldier into th' army stayin' with 'im. I thought yo' furrier was him, miss, honest to God I did."

The incident amused Shirley, and she laughed aloud. She had undoubtedly gained information that Chauvenet had gone forth to seek; she had—and the thing was funny—served Chauvenet well in explaining away his presence in the mountains and getting him out of the clutches of the mountaineer, while at the same time she was learning for herself the fact of Armitage's whereabouts and keeping it from Chauvenet. It was a curious adventure, and she gave her hand smilingly to the mystified and still doubting mountaineer.

"I give you my word of honor that neither man is a government officer and neither one has the slightest interest in you. Will you believe me?"

"I reckon I got to, Miss."

"Good, and now, Mr. Selfridge, it is growing dark, and I want you to walk down this trail with me until we come to the Storm Springs road."

"I'll do it gladly, Miss."

"Thank you. Now let us be off."

She made him turn back when they reached a point from which they could look upon the electric lights of the Springs colony and where the big hotel and its piazzas shone like a steamship at night. A moment later Chauvenet, who had waited impatiently, joined her, and they rode down together. She referred at once to the affair with the mountaineer in her most frivolous key.

"They are an odd and suspicious people, but they're as loyal as the stars. And please let us never mention the matter again—not to any one, if you please, monsieur."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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Armitage pointed down the road with his riding crop.

So, acute an intellect! You are too wise to throw away your life futilely."

"You have been most generous in sparing it thus far!" laughed Armitage, and Chauvenet took instant advantage of his change of humor.

"Perhaps—perhaps—I have pledged my faith in the wrong quarter, monsieur. If I may say it, we are both fairly clever men; together we could achieve much!"

"So you would sell out, would you?" laughed Armitage. "You miserable little blackguard, I should like to join forces with you! Your knack of getting the poison into the right cup every time would be a valuable asset! But we are not made for each other in this world. In the next—who knows?"

"As you will! I dare say you would be an exacting partner."

"All of that, Chauvenet! You do best to stick to your present employer. He needs you and the like of you—I don't! But remember—if there's a sudden death in Vienna in a certain high quarter you will not live to reap the benefits. Charles Louis rules Austria-Hungary. His cousin, your friend Francis, is not of kingly proportions. I advise you to cable the amiable Durand of a dissolution of partnership. It is now too late for you to call at Judge Chalmers's, and I shall trouble you to walk on down the road for ten minutes. If you look round or follow me, I shall certainly turn you into something less attractive than a pillar of salt. You do well to consult your watch. Forward!"

Armitage pointed down the road with his riding crop. As Chauvenet walked slowly away, swinging his stick, Armitage turned toward the hotel. The shadow of night was falling on the hills, and it was quite dark when he found Chauvenet and the horse.

He mounted, and they rode through



Shirley Chalmers was dressed for a ride.

and to the books she had read, and she galloped happily out of the valley to the tune of an old ballad. She rode as a woman should, astride her horse and not manly clinging to it in the preposterous ancient fashion. She had known horses from early years, in which she had tumbled from her pony's back in the stable yard, and she knew how to train a horse to a gait and how to master a beast's fear, and even some of the tricks of the troopers in the Fort Myer drill she had surreptitiously practiced in the meadow back of the Chalmers estate.

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"You are a conservative, monsieur. I should be ashamed to have a runaway in a city park, but what does one come to the country for?"





Published by Franklin in 1756.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131  
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, August 22, 1906.

It would be the idle freight cars on the great trunk lines are fast getting into service—another strong indication that business is getting back to normal conditions.

The Republicans of the State are to have a love feast at Field's Point early next month when they will cut clams and listen to speeches from prominent men of the party of national reputation.

John D. Rockefeller was in New Bedford the other day and the New Bedford papers have been making considerable fun out of the fact that Mr. Rockefeller spent 16 cents for his own lunch and 35 cents for his chauffeur, a total for the two of 51 cents.

President Campers of the American Federation of Labor claims that he is not in politics, yet every union over which he has any control has received his orders in the form of a request to vote the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election.

The Chicago News Tribune because the average citizen shows more intelligent interest in baseball than he does in the politics of the country. Perhaps the Tribune can learn the rules of the game but that the introduction of politics are too much for his brain.

The tax rate of the city of New Bedford is \$19 on a \$1000 this year, an increase of \$1.40 a \$1000 over last year. The expenses of all cities seem to be increasing much faster than the value of the property increases. It would seem as though it was time to call a halt.

The biggest Bryan newspaper in the West stated a popular subscription for its Presidential candidate some weeks ago, and up to date it has received thirty-six dollars and eighty cents. At that rate Bryan will hardly get pay for one lecture to say nothing about other campaign expenses.

Most of the Presidential candidates have now received due notice that a 'hating constituency' has put them in nomination. There may be half a dozen or so still left out, but, if there are, we have forgotten their names. It will make no difference anyway; their names will all appear on the ballot and the variety will be great enough so all, even the most particular, can be satisfied.

There are big contests on for gubernatorial nominations in both Connecticut and New Hampshire. In the wooden sailing State Congressman Lilly, who made such a stir in Washington last year over the torpedo boat investigation, seems to have the inside track. In New Hampshire three candidates are in the field and the Boston & Maine railroad seems to be largely the issue.

The Washington Reporter of Washington, Pa., has joined the ranks of the newspapers of the United States that have passed the century mark. A large centennial edition was issued on Saturday, August 15, which reflects much credit on the energy of the management. The Mercury, which passed its one hundred and fiftieth birthday two months ago, extends hearty congratulations to its youthful contemporary.

The State Board of Roads has sent a letter to the various town committees throughout the State asking them to appoint special police committees to enforce the automobile law. This should be done at once and measures taken to see that some reckless owners and drivers are forced to respect the law. On and after August 30 all those who have not registered their machines under the new law and paid the fee will be liable to prosecution. Every good citizen will govern himself accordingly.

Newport does not seem to be much nearer its new school building for the Edward-Farwell lot than it was some months ago. This matter has been badly bungled somewhere, but it is to be hoped that an inadequate and unfinished building will not be given us. It would appear as if the school committee had made a mistake in the first place in not asking the voters for sufficient money to build and equip such a building as was needed, but, after the amount of money was decided upon, the architect should have drawn plans for a building that could be built within the amount of the appropriation.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says it does not look so favorable to the Democrats in the West as it did a month ago, a fortnight ago, or a week ago. And as the weeks go on it will look less and less favorable. The people are beginning to think, and when they stop to think in earnest, there is not much danger of their giving the management of this country to men who have no settled policy but to tear down what it has taken men of wisdom and experience long years to build up. The people are satisfied with Republican management and they are going to continue that party in power at least till the other party can offer something better, which is not likely to happen with the present leaders of the Democratic party in control of its destinies.

**Long Prosperity.**

Having his conclusions on an exhaustive study of last October's panic, Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, predicts for the country a long period of prosperity and says that future panics and depressions are likely to occur at longer intervals and with less destructive effect than those of the past. He says: "In such a period of abounding prosperity as we have lately passed through, it is inevitable that managers of great enterprises should yield to the temptation to be extravagant; when suddenly the panic came, and then the depression, revenues were tremendously curtailed; expenses were reduced in every possible way; what has been accomplished in teaching economy to all lines of business will last. You will see, in my opinion, before long, the opening of a period during which dividends will be more regular and larger than ever."

Washington despatch to the New York Sunday Times states that events in the last month have brought forcibly to the attention of the government the desirability of arriving at a more positive determination of its Far Eastern policy. A wide popular distrust has grown up in the United States as to the policy and sincerity of Japan in China. American merchants are finding the doors of trade in China are closed to them through Japanese intervention. Australia already feels the same restriction in the Orient. The underlying reason for the remarkable reception given the American fleet was a recognition of the possibility of converting America into an ally of the Australian people in their struggle for existence in the East.

It is claimed that railroad employees of the country are losing \$1,000,000 every day through the present depression. About 400,000 railroad men are out of employment and are living on their diminishing savings. Construction of new lines has almost entirely ceased and for every 1000 miles of new track not built, 6,000 men lose permanent employment and 24,000 people a good living. The roads are purchasing supplies at a rate of \$500,000,000 instead of \$1,350,000,000. This will all be remedied when Taft is elected President. All can remember the great revival in business which took place soon after McKinley was elected. The same may be expected after Taft gets seated in the White House.

There are seven men in the United States who carry \$1,000,000 and more insurance on their lives, two who carry \$1,500,000, and one who carries \$4,000,000, the latter being Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, the heaviest insured man in the world. James B. Colgate, of New York, carries policies aggregating \$1,500,000. Philadelphia has 194 residents insured for \$33,000,000, New York 491 insured for \$57,000,000, Chicago 185 insured for \$24,000,000. There are 5129 men in the United States insured for \$50,000 or more.

The third bridge across the East River, N. Y., known as the Queensboro Bridge, is to cost twenty million dollars. It goes from 60th St. across the East River and Blackwell's Island to Long Island city. It is the largest of any of the bridges. The spans were connected so that a man could walk across. The trains will be running over the Williamsburgh bridge early next month. The numerous ferry boats in New York will soon go out of business.

A prominent German writer has published a pamphlet entitled "Theodore Roosevelt" in which he calls Roosevelt an average man without peculiar talents, disloyal to his former friends after having exploited them, a primitive man who values muscle higher than intellect. In his innermost heart, he claims that Roosevelt is a raving socialist, while he poses as the originator of the Ten Commandments. The pamphlet has visibly affected German opinion.

George H. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national campaign, says that the Republican campaign will cost from \$400,000 to \$500,000 and that the securing of funds is proving a difficult task in view of the fact that the names of all contributors will be published. Mr. Sheldon states that it will cost \$200,000 to put one piece of literature in the hands of every voter.

Massachusetts State Forester Rane asserts there are 5,000,000 acres of state territory in Massachusetts which at present is practically valueless, which, if planted with white pine, would average 10,000 feet to the acre, or a total of 130,000,000,000 feet, with a value of \$900,000,000 at the end of 40 years. Mr. Rane is co-operating with the selection of the various Massachusetts towns in a plan of reforestation.

The New York Sunday Times has conducted a straw vote among the employees of three big New York city mercantile establishments, including H. B. Claflin & Co., as to the Presidential preference of the employees. The poll shows 542 votes for Taft and 135 for Bryan, with 102 scattering or undecided.

The business outlook of the country is good. A leading New York financier said a few days ago: "This country is going to produce larger crops in the aggregate this year than in years past. Under such conditions you cannot prevent a business improvement."

By the will of the late Senator William B. Allison an estate of \$100,000 is bequeathed.

**Weather Bulletin.**

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Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 24 to 25, warm wave 23 to 27, cool wave 28 to 30. That disturbance will cause high temperatures, as it progresses eastward, on all parts of the continent and, as the cool wave following it comes in, showers will be more general than usual. All the features of this disturbance will affect northern and southern parts of the continent about the same time.

Small disturbances will cross continent reaching meridian 90 about August 31 but will be of no particular interest. First disturbance of September, that elicits particular attention, will reach Pacific coast about Sept. 2, cross Pacific slope by close of 3, retreat valleys 4 to 6, eastern states 7. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Sept. 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Sept. 5, great central valleys 7, eastern states 9.

This disturbance will take a mid-latitude path and will be so extensive as to affect the whole continent during its progressive movements. It will be rather mild on the Pacific slope but will increase in intensities till about Sept. 10, when it will be out on the North Atlantic.

The warm wave will bring unusually hot weather and the storm will begin to grow fierce soon after it has crossed to the eastward of meridian 90. A great fall in temperature on meridian 90 from Sept. 5 to 10—a day or two earlier west of that line and a day or two later east of it—and that cool wave will cause some frost in northern sections.

September will have four general storm periods and a number of important ones. Two severe storm periods will occur, one 7 to 11 and the other during the week of which 25 will be central day. During these two severe storm periods.

**TROPICAL STORMS**

Will probably develop on southern parts of the North Atlantic. These tropical storms are developed by planetary forces that reach the earth through the North Atlantic high and the tropical hurricane are organized not far from the Azores Islands which are near the center of that North Atlantic high. They then move westward into and through the Caribbean Sea, sometimes reaching the Gulf of Mexico. They gradually turn toward the northeastward and move with the gulf stream. These tropical storms cause a great wave out in western Canada about or northwest of Manitoba.

I am expecting two tropical hurricanes of moderate force in September and consequently two great cool waves to come from the northwest. These cool waves moving eastward are expected to reach meridian 90 not far from September 10 and 25.

Both the tropical hurricanes and the great waves are expected to be of medium force and therefore I would not predict serious damage, but the dates will be of some interest because of the predicted hurricanes and the moderate frosts.

**Against a Sky-Scraper.**

Equitable Life Assurance society policy holders in large numbers are reported as protesting against the scheme for a one thousand-foot sky scraper in New York city, as they are justified in protesting. The scheme is altogether too costly and too uncertain for an institution whose reason for existence is the protection of one of the most important financial interests of the people. "Some of the largest policy holders," says the New York Tribune, "have submitted to the society as an alternative proposal that of selling the present building and site, which are valued at anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and of then erecting a building much further uptown, at a cost for site and construction of about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, the rest of the money to be distributed among the policy holders. This, it is argued, would appeal to all that conservative element of the population who constitute the principal body of insured, and would prove a far more effective advertisement for the society than any one thousand-foot-high building." There are policy holders who would feel safer if this course so far as building is concerned were adopted and the money put into the treasury to strengthen the policy than they would to see the construction of a building extravagant for both site and cost. But there is no doubt that as an advertisement the distribution among the policy holders, as proposed by the Tribune, would be about the biggest thing the society could adopt.

**Hard to Please.**

The following is the list of the regularly nominated candidates for President: Taft, Bryan, Chaslin, Watson, Debs, Higen, Preston. This is the way the Brooklyn Eagle describes each: "Debs is a socialist with anarchical leanings. Watson is a radical individualist desecrating anarchy. Chaslin advocates the destruction of personal liberty by law, and would make people good by enactment. Preston, languishing in jail under conviction of murder, presents the elevation of the proletariat to supreme power. Higen would seize all utilities for ownership by government. Bryan, with socialist leanings, would destroy the last resort of safety, the power of the courts. Taft has planted himself unequivocally on the platform of the Roosevelt policies, denounced the conservatives as wholly radical, though he does temper corporation assassination with obedience to the legal power of the courts. All radicals."

It is unfortunate that the Eagle cannot find one among all that list that it can support. Still, we think the country will survive and Taft will be the winner.

With the single proviso that no military occupation of territory must occur, the government at Washington is understood to have given the cabinet of the Netherlands a free hand to deal as it sees fit with President Castro of Venezuela. In our opinion the United States would like to see some one give that little fellow a good spanking. We should then be relieved of the disagreeable task of doing it ourselves.

**State Grange Field Day.**

On Tuesday, through the invitation of Davisville Grange, No. 8, Patrons of Husbandry, the Rhode Island State Grange held their annual field day at Kew-Forest, Davisville's Grange, two miles south of East Greenwich.

A beautiful dinner was served at 12:30, after which speaking was in order. Previous to and during the dinner, the Young Men's Society of Davisville gave a musical program accompanied by a piano.

Brother Laughlin, of the Davisville Grange, first introduced State Master Frank E. Marchant, of West Kingston, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Marchant spoke briefly of the work done by the National Grange during the past year for the welfare of the farmers in the National Legislature. The principal and solicited had been for good roads and the parcel post.

Brother Laughlin extended a welcome to the Davisville Grange and assured the guests of their pleasure in entertaining the patrons of the State. State Master L. E. Hoxley, of Connecticut, was next introduced and expressed great pleasure in being present. The mind of man, he said, and the soil yield more the greater the demand that is made upon them. The farmers and agriculturists are alive to their opportunities at the present time, and why? Because they are becoming educated. The Grange has been a great force in this education, and it has been accomplished through co-operation, the banding together for the common good.

Mr. Marchant in introducing Mrs. C. L. S. Ladd, of Massachusetts State Grange, who was also past National Cere, said that the Grange had been likened to a family, as it included the ladies and children. Mrs. Ladd spoke of the excellent work done by the Grange in promoting good fellowship and harmony everywhere, in making more friendly relations among the country localities. She also said that the Grange was the first organization to award equality to women as to the men, so that now there are no avenues closed to women.

After a concert solo by the Young Men's Society, Mr. George E. Adams, associate in agronomy at the Kingston Experiment Station, was introduced and spoke of "The Greatest University in the World," which was the farm home of fifty years ago, where women were taught the homely qualities and men to plow and till the soil. He spoke of the present need of more co-operation among the farmers to prevent the profits going to the middlemen. His remarks were very instructive and helpful.

Brother C. H. Potter, deputy from the Connecticut State Grange, spoke words of greeting from his State and said that he considered the Grange influence for the farm homes above every other. He urged parents to inculcate the love of home in their children and to teach them to make true homes. Ex-Governor Kimball, of Providence, president of the board of directors of the Kingston Agricultural College, said that the prosperity of this State not only depended upon the city but upon the country, and if the country does not prosper the city will not. The college has helped to revolutionize the industries, so that not only doctors and lawyers are the product of these institutions, but better farmers and agriculturists, since these latter are helped by the Colleges of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. He thanked the Grange for their assistance in aiding the college, which in turn pledged its support to the Grange.

Brother Thomas Hazard, of Narragansett Pier, for many years a State Master, and at 84 years the oldest Patron there—spoke very appreciatively and forcibly upon the support given the Grange and the world at large by the women.

Of the forty-one Granges in the State, all were represented but Jamestown. Kingston College was represented by the following gentlemen: A. E. Stone, Professor Burdick, Melette, Lambert, Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and Miss Tucker. The Master of Davisville Grange, Mr. Bertie Ennis Spooner, and his husband, Mr. Edmund Spooner, who is a general deputy, were natives of Middletown, and for many years were prominently identified with Aquidneck Grange.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston has got to pay the government \$90,000 in duties on certain art treasures and bric-a-brac brought to this country or have the whole collection confiscated. They were imported at a valuation of \$6000 when it should have been ten times that amount.

Old Home weeks are still being celebrated in the country towns of the State. Foster had a great day on Wednesday. All the cousins, the aunts, the sisters were there in full force and a general good time was the motto. Gov. Higgins and Mayor McCarthy were there also.

Hard times has hit the trade in luxuries. Last year forty-three million dollars worth of diamonds were imported into this country. This year we have taken only sixteen millions worth. Well, we can stand it.

The Presidential campaign will not begin in this State before about the middle of September, at which time there may be something doing in State and Congressional matters.

The President will make no campaign speeches. This is as it should be. The head of the great nation cannot afford to belittle himself by going out stump speaking.

Bryan has started out on his campaign of oratory. He is to speak all through the west and northwest. This is to be the fight of his life.

**Real Estate Sales and Rentals.**

J. B. Parsonage & Son have sold for George Gordon King, Esq., lot No. 62, section D, of the Wilbur Farm Tract, bounded north by Easton Road; east by land of George Gordon King; south, partly by land of J. & M. Nichol and partly by land of George Gordon King, and west by land of W. F. Mott, to Chauncey K. Mott.

J. B. Parsonage & Son have rented for Miss Berwick the upper tenement, 675 Thomson street, corner of Foster street, to James J. Mooney.

"The morning star hat is all the go now," remarked Mr. Brown. "Indeed?" replied Miss Pattison. "Yes," said she, "I have seen a morning star with you this evening."—Philadelphia Press.

**DIG "PRIZES" FOR SOLVING PUZZLES****Promoters of Aligned Fraudulent Scheme Arrested**

Boston, Aug. 21.—Charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud, George M. Rogers and Eugene M. Richmond were arrested by the United States authorities. The two defendants, it is claimed, also operated in Worcester, as well as in Boston, and it is claimed that for some years fraud orders have been in effect in several cities involving the name of Rogers in connection with operations like the one now before the postal authorities.

It is charged that under the name of the Rogers Silverware company, Inc., the two defendants advertised shingle puzzles for the solving of which a prize worth, apparently, \$35 would be given. Upon receiving the correct answer, the company, it is alleged, would send a letter asking a remittance of \$1.35 as payment of the expense, and upon the remittance being sent, plates were costing at wholesale about 35 cents would be forwarded. A fraud order was issued at New York late in the spring against the Rogers Silverware company, Inc., and the National Publishing company, through which a great deal of the puzzle advertising was done.

Bodies Beyond Recovery  
Wigan, Eng., Aug. 21.—It is now known that seventy-six miners perished in the explosion and the fire that followed it in the Maypole mine. Finding that it will be impossible to recover the bodies still in the pit, the fire having taken such a firm hold, the directors have decided to flood the mine.

Accomplice to United States  
Washington, Aug. 21.—Minister Leshman has communicated to the Turkish government the fact that the United States will be glad to receive Kiazim Bey as the Turkish diplomatic representative.

Remarkable Long Range Shooting  
Camp Perry, O., Aug. 18.—Captain Casey of the First Delaware won both the Leach and Wimbledon cup matches by record-breaking scores. In the Leach match, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, Casey scored 104 out of a possible 105. In the Wimbledon 1000-yard match he scored 97, besting the previous match record of 91.

Schoolship Considered Dangerous  
Toulon, Aug. 18.—The funeral of the men killed by the gun explosion aboard the gunnery schoolship Couronne was held here with imposing solemnity. Minister of Marine Thomson eloquently eulogized the victims of the disaster. The government has condemned the Couronne on the ground of being dangerous.

**For Sale in Portsmouth.**

A beautifully situated site containing nine acres, commanding extensive view of land and sea. Well suited for a gentleman's country residence, near Brahan's Lane and Wapping Road.

APPLY TO  
**A. O'D. TAYLOR,**  
REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
152 Bellevue Avenue. Telephone 520.

**Marriages.**

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 18th inst., Ada Barnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin M. Barnett, to W. Ward Sherman, formerly of Middletown, R. I.

**Deaths.**

In this city, 15th inst., Abby Frances, widow of George R. Warner, in the 85th year of her age.  
In this city, 17th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Leonard McMahon, 57 Dorset street, Margaret Leach.  
In this city, 17th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dixon street, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas R. and Nora Galvin, aged 51 years and 11 months.  
In this city, 17th inst., Dorothy Josephine, daughter of George W. Macneil, wife of John Macneil, aged 1 month and 4 days.  
In this city, 17th inst., Adolph E. Landahl, in his 36th year.  
At sea, in this city, 18th inst., Mary C., widow of James W. Wilson.  
In this city, 19th inst., at his residence, 5 Bryant court, Dennis Daley.  
In Jamestown, 19th inst., Lucy Ann Hazard Taylor.  
In Portsmouth, 17th inst., Sarah Ann Thomas, in her 94th year.  
In Exeter, 17th inst., Jessie, wife of Philip Adams, in her 57th year.  
In Pawtucket, 18th inst., Louise Salisbury, in her 30th year.

**CURE**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Bow Stiffness, Flatulence, and all the ailments of the Stomach and Liver.

**SICK**

Headache, get Carter's Little Liver Pills as equally valuable in Constipation, Colic and preventing the attacks of biliousness, while they also correct all derangements of the system, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

**HEAD**

Acne they would be almost a cure to those who suffer from the distressing complaint, but for those who need them for the relief of the skin, they are equally valuable. They will not only cure the skin, but they will also cure the system.

**ACHE**

In the home of an army here that here is where we make our great bid. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Get your Little Liver Pills as very small and very easy to take. Over two pills make a dose. They are perfectly harmless and do not grip or cause any other trouble. But after all, it is the little pills that cure.

Small bottles 25c, 50c and 1.00.  
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
Small bottles 25c, 50c and 1.00.  
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

| WEEKLY ALMANAC. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |      |       |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-------|
| AUGUST 1906.    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |      |       |
| Day             | Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa | Su | High | Water |
| 22 Sat          | 5  | 14 | 27 | 1  | 4  | 17 | 4  | 5    | 2     |
| 23 Sun          | 4  | 17 | 30 | 2  | 5  | 18 | 5  | 6    | 3     |
| 24 Mon          | 3  | 16 | 29 | 1  | 4  | 17 | 4  | 5    | 2     |
| 25 Tue          | 2  | 15 | 28 | 1  | 3  | 16 | 3  | 4    | 1     |
| 26 Wed          | 1  | 14 | 27 | 1  | 2  | 15 | 2  | 3    | 1     |
| 27 Thurs        | 1  | 13 | 26 | 1  | 1  | 14 | 1  | 2    | 1     |
| 28 Fri          | 1  | 12 | 25 | 1  | 1  | 13 | 1  | 1    | 1     |

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Cheapest and Best  
Will not Leak Water  
Acht and Afloat proof  
Waterproof and True-lying  
Requires no coating the inside  
Can be applied over old roofs  
Kingly and Pliable  
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**WHAT IS IT?****CONGO**

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**WHO DOES IT?****BILL SHEPLEY,**

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**SHOES**

FOR EVERY NEED, AT

**THE****T. Mumford Seabury**

COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

A Full Line of all the

**NEW**

AND

**Improved Varieties**

OF

**VEGETABLE SEEDS**

FOR SALE BY

**Fernando Barker.**

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**Diamond Hill**

BIRD

AND

**Poultry Grit,**

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

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**ARE YOU SATISFIED**

WITH THE

**ICE**

You Are Getting?

IF NOT, YOU WILL BE

IF YOU USE OUR

**LAKE ICE.**

Finest in the World.

**Independent Ice and**

Cold Storage Co.,

SHERMAN'S WHARF.

TELEPHONE 1900

CASTORIA

Is it as the name suggests?



## SURELY PEOPLE SHALL RULE

Sherman's Reply to Issue of the Democratic Party

IS A STRONG PROTECTIONIST

Favors Early Revision of Tariff Schedules—Indorses Taft's Declaration on Subject of Injunctions—For Material and Educational Advancement of Negroes—Touches Briefly Upon Campaign Issues

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The last formal ceremony attending the official launching of the Republican national ticket of 1908 was held here, when James S. Sherman was tendered and accepted the nomination of his party for the vice presidency. In doing so, he subscribed heartily, he declared, to the declaration of principles adopted at the Chicago convention in June, in the every utterance of Mr. Taft in his Cincinnati speech, and to the policies of President Roosevelt.



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman asserted that the approval of the Roosevelt administration was the real issue of legislation about to be undertaken. The Bryan question: "Shall the people rule?" was declared to be no issue at all. "Surely the people shall rule," he said; "surely they have ruled; surely they do rule. Shame on the candidate who insults the American people by suggestion or declaration that a majority of its electorate is venal."

Mr. Sherman's speech was unusually brief and he did not attempt to discuss in detail any of the questions touched upon by Mr. Taft, saying he could not hope to persuade anyone not convinced by the presidential candidate's presentation of the platforms and the issues. He did enter into a brief discussion of the tariff, and his declaration "I am a strong protectionist" brought spontaneous response from his hearers. The candidate then went on to explain that he thought the time had arrived for a revision of the tariff from the protectionist point of view.

Mr. Sherman paid tribute to the record of the Republican party, and in contrasting it with the Democratic organization referred to the latter as "an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists whose only claim to a history is a party name they pilfered."

Senator Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the notification committee, whose members gathered here from the various states of the Union, made tender of the nomination. In his speech he, too, resented what he declared was a thinly veiled accusation by Mr. Bryan that a Republican administration did not represent the rule of the people.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Mr. Sherman was presented with a magnificent gold lined silver loving cup, a gift from his colleagues in the national house of representatives. Referring to labor and the negro questions Mr. Sherman said:

The Republican party believes in the equality of all men before the law; believes in granting labor's every request that does not seek to accord rights to one man denied to another. I cannot hope to better state my position on injunctions than by a specific indorsement of Mr. Taft's Cincinnati declaration on that subject. That indorsement I make.

As a nation our duty compels that by every constitutional and reasonable means the material and educational condition of the colored race be advanced. This we owe to ourselves as well as to them.

Reduction or Lockout For Spinners Manchester, Aug. 10.—The Lancashire Federation of Cotton Spinners has decided to reduce the wages of operatives 5 percent. If the men decline to accept the reduction 200,000 will be immediately locked out for a month. If the spinning operatives should be locked out the weavers also would be compelled to cease work, which would greatly increase the number affected.

Rapid Progress in Canal Work Washington, Aug. 10.—That the Panama canal can be completed within five years and at much less cost to the government than has been generally supposed is the information which Colonel Goethals, engineer in charge of the work, is expected to bring Secretary of War Wright from the isthmus next month.

## TO ANNEX CONGO STATE

Belgium Puts Dampers on Leopold's Personal Rule in Africa

Brussels, Aug. 21.—After several months of bitter struggle, the chamber of deputies adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 81 votes to 55, and, although this action probably will ensure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the important question of Belgium's financial responsibility.

At the conclusion of a long meeting of King Leopold and the members of his cabinet, it was announced that the ministry would not resign, the government temporarily accepting the chamber's action on the financial question. It was pointed out, however, that a direct contradiction exists between the treaty and the colonial bill as voted, the treaty shouldering the financial responsibility, while the bill rejects it.

It is understood that the government will make an effort in the senate to amend the bill, so as to reconcile the provisions of the two. Among the important modifications of the original articles of the bill are the abolition of forced labor and the prohibition of members of the Belgian parliament from exploiting Congo concessions.

The personal rule of King Leopold in Africa is now drawing to a close. In future he will have nothing to do with the state, which is to be administered by Belgium, and the hope is widespread that there will now be an end to the street and "municipal" administration in the Congo, which for years past have been subjects of investigation and bitter complaint by humanitarians all over the world. Great Britain and the United States had about decided to interfere in the administration there unless the situation improved.

## FRESH FEARS IN THE BLACK BELT

Aroused by an Accidental Shooting at Springfield

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21.—There was some excitement last night over a report that Rella Keys, 17 years old, who testified before the special grand jury which indicted George Richardson for an alleged assault on Miss Mabel Hallam, had been shot by friends of the accused negro. It was learned, however, that the shooting was accidental, the bullet having come from a revolver belonging to a companion of Keys. The boy may not recover.

Keys and Harold McLaughlin, 14 years old, and Chester Brown, 16 years old, were driving out to go fishing when a revolver held by McLaughlin went off accidentally. The bullet pierced Keys' breast and ranged upward into the upper lung.

Because of the excitement caused by the first reports of the accident, extra precautions were taken by the military to prevent the gathering of crowds. The members of the patrol were also instructed to spread the true version of the accident and to arrest any person counseling violence to negroes.

The occurrence caused fresh fears in the "black belt" and the arsenal last night again was crowded with refugees and there was also a large number of negroes who slept under the protection of a guard from the Seventh regiment at Camp Lincoln.

Ten indictments against two of the alleged mob leaders were returned by a special grand jury. Six are against Abraham Raynor and four are against Kate Howard. Raynor is charged with murder, four cases of malicious mischief and one of riot. The charges against Mrs. Howard are for malicious mischief and are identical with those against Raynor on these counts. The murder charge against Raynor is based on his alleged participation in the lynching of William Donigan, a negro, 30 years old.

Chicago Has a Race Riot Chicago, Aug. 21.—In a fight between white and black dock laborers, growing out of antagonism which has developed since the Springfield riot, five men were injured and the police restored order only after a free use of clubs and by threats to shoot. The police charged the rioters and succeeded in arresting Hawkins, a negro, who stabbed Hugh Brady, white. Fearing that an attempt would be made to take the negro from them, the policemen drew revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man who made an advance. This had the desired effect.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Francis Alger, 13 years old, ran into a heavy two-horse wagon while riding his bicycle at Providence and was thrown beneath the rear wheel of the wagon and run over and killed. The driver of the wagon was exonerated.

The body of William Griffin, aged 7, was found floating in the Malden river at Medford, Mass. It is supposed the boy fell off a stone wall.

Aubrey V. Goodfellow, public administrator of the estate, valued at \$23,000, of Mrs. Jennie F. Miller of Athol, Mass., reported to the probate court that he has been unable to locate any relatives of the deceased. Mrs. Miller's maiden name was Venable.

Walter Hanlon, 8 years old, was drowned at Winoski, Vt., while bathing with several companions.

Lawrence W. Griffin, aged 39, was crushed to death between a brick wall and an elevated train in the yards of the Boston Elevated road.

Mrs. Hattie Addie Hargood of Athol, Mass., died at her home from fright during an electrical storm.

Surrender of Morocco Demanded Tangier, Aug. 20.—Moultou, a military leader in the service of Abd-el-Aziz, the sultan of Morocco, is encamped outside the walls of Morocco City. He has given the city ten days in which to surrender. Abd-el-Aziz, with the main army, is eight hours away.

## NOT LEADING A FORLORN HOPE

Chaffin Thus Assured in Address of Notification

PRINCIPLES SURE TO PREVAIL

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic More Important Than All Other Public Issues Combined—Evil Declared to Be Fostered Under Protecting Care of the Two Old Political Parties, Which Are Vigorously Attacked

Chicago, Aug. 19.—At Music hall last evening, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, Eugene W. Chaffin of Chicago accepted the nomination for the presidency by the Prohibition party. The address formally notifying Chaffin of his selection as the head of the Prohibition ticket was made by Professor Charles Stanton of Pittsburg on behalf of the committee on notification appointed at the national convention in Columbus, O., July 16.

"You are not asked," said Stanton in his speech, turning to Chaffin, who occupied a seat on the platform, "to lend a forlorn hope. The final issue of this struggle is not now and never has been in doubt. The principles advocated by the Prohibition party are as certain to prevail as time is to continue."



EUGENE W. CHAFFIN.

Prolonged applause greeted Chaffin as he accepted the honor. It was some minutes before he was able to continue his speech of acceptance. Chaffin dwelt on party strife over false issues for the sake of obtaining office. Continuing, he said:

"If one or more political parties are to be kept in power twenty-five or fifty years, each succeeding administration carrying out the policy of the past and refusing to enact into the law the progress demanded, then such party or parties have violated the very spirit of the constitution and turned our democracy into despotism, making the political boss dictator. We are dangerously near that condition of things in the pending presidential campaign."

"The attempt made by the Republican and Democratic parties to create a fictitious issue is the most farcical in our history. In the face of the fact that during the past four years the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic has attracted wider attention of the press and the people than all other public issues combined. The calm thought and common sense of the moral citizenship have pronounced sentence of death upon the liquor traffic and the only thing that stays its execution is the protecting care of these two old political parties, kept alive by blind political party project."

This attack on the leading parties roused the audience to vigorous applause, repeated at intervals as Chaffin continued along this line. He quoted from a speech of Abraham Lincoln to show the view of the latter on the liquor question and concluded his speech with an outline of the issues for which the party stands.

Lusitania's Great Record

New York, Aug. 21.—With the best previous record for a trans-Atlantic voyage lowered three hours and fifteen minutes, the Cunard turbine steamship Lusitania made the run across the Atlantic over the short course in 4 days, 15 hours and 25 minutes. The Lusitania's former record, which was also the ocean record, was 4 days, 18 hours and 40 minutes. The Lusitania docked this morning.

Turkish Reform Makes Progress

Constantinople, Aug. 21.—The staff of the sultan's military household has been greatly cut down, the number of his aides-de-camp being reduced from 200 to 30. The imperial princes will restore to the government all the crown properties they obtained gratuitously through the sultan's favor. The new regime already gives indications of favoring in a measure the emancipation of women.

The Valuation of Boston

Boston, Aug. 21.—The tax rate for the city of Boston for 1908 is \$16.50, an increase of 60 cents on \$1000 over the existing rate of \$15.90. The total valuation of the city is now \$1,327,031,338, of which \$1,082,404,300 is on real estate and \$245,257,038 on personal property.

Russian Empress Very Weak

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The empress appeared to be greatly benefited by the cruise in the Finnish archipelago, but since her return there has been a recurrence of hysteria and general weakness, preventing her from walking and sometimes even from standing. It is said also that she is mentally depressed.

## AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

Maine Brothers Interested in Attitude of the Captain's Wife

New York, Aug. 19.—A predominant figure in the Halus-Annis tragedy is Mrs. Claudia Halus, the attractive young wife of Captain Peter C. Halus, Jr., U. S. A., who on Saturday last shot and killed William E. Annis, an advertising manager, at the Bay Side club, while his brother, T. J. Halus, prevented interference by holding a crowd at bay with his revolver.

What the attitude of Mrs. Halus will be is of paramount interest and importance to the lawyer for the Halus brothers and to the district attorney. Rumors are rife that Mrs. Halus will drop her hostile demeanor toward her husband and will take her place at his side when the trial comes.

These reports, however, come from no authoritative source and Mrs. Halus and her lawyers are keeping silent as to her plans. Mrs. Halus, it is said, has returned to her home in Massachusetts. Her lawyer, who came here from Boston to advise Mrs. Halus, announces that he will have a statement from her within a day or so, but he will not intimate what the statement will contain.

New York, Aug. 20.—After being out twenty-two minutes, a coroner's jury last night brought in a verdict that William E. Annis, who was killed last Saturday, came to his death as the result of pistol shot wounds inflicted by Captain Peter C. Halus, Jr., U. S. A., aided and abetted by Thornton J. Halus. There was a greater crowd than the little courtroom in the town hall at Flushing, L. I., could hold when the inquest began and hundreds of men and women awaited the verdict outside.

## CONTRACT IS FILLED BY BALDWIN

His Military Dirigible Balloon Accepted by the Army

Washington, Aug. 19.—The United States army now owns the Baldwin military dirigible balloon. At 6 o'clock last evening, after three signal corps officers, Lieutenants Lahm, Foulis and Selfridge, had made eight trips in the airship, General Allen, chief signal officer, informed Captain Baldwin that, having fulfilled his contract, he could turn over the balloon at any time.

While the airship had been accepted as far as construction, speed and endurance were concerned, Baldwin still had one provision of his contract to carry out. This was to train two signal corps officers to handle the craft. In an hour's time he trained three officers to Allen's satisfaction.

The officers of the signal corps will lose no opportunity for further practice with the airship, and ascensions at Fort Myer will be of almost daily occurrence.

Motor Cyclist's Neck Broken

Paterboro, N. J., Aug. 17.—In the presence of several thousand spectators, "Sonny" Bridge, a motor cyclist, was thrown from a motor cycle which he was testing on the track and instantly killed. Bridge, whose home was in Waltham, Mass., lost control of the machine and it shot into one of the supports of the grandstand. Bridge was hurled fifty feet and was dead when picked up. His neck had been broken and his body otherwise badly mangled. He was 23 years old.

## FEARFUL ITCHING AFFLICTS FAMILY

For Six Months They Suffered Tortures—Patches of Humor Became Raw—Could Hardly Sleep—Medical Treatment Did No Good but

TWO SETS OF CUTICURA CURED THEM IN TEN DAYS

"Last February my sister broke out with humor, which gradually spread to the rest of the family. I being the last to take it. It manifested itself in patches varying from the size of a pea to that of a silver dollar. The joints of our limbs were most affected. The parts where the skin was tender soon became raw and irritated and we were able to sleep but little because the itching got so bad at night. My sister consulted a physician but he was unable to name the disease and the treatment he prescribed did no good at all. As the warm weather came on we were tortured worse than ever, the irritated parts causing us to scratch until they would bleed. In August, when it was at its worst, my sister was given a cake of Cuticura Soap. This she tried and it afforded so much relief that I bought the complete treatment, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. This we used according to directions and immediately the humor began to disappear. I then bought another set and the whole family were cured by these two, the blotches disappearing in ten days. After this we used the Cuticura Pills for ten days more to be sure that the humor had gone to stay. We have not been troubled since and we are all well. We did not lose a day of our vacation. We would have been suffering yet, George W. Brown, 18 Linden St., Rockland, Mass., Jan. 28, 1907."

## DISFIGURING

Humors, Eczemas, and Itchings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head, all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills are such standards proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when all else has failed.

## PROVIDE ADEQUATELY FOR THE FUTURE

Happy is the man who saves his money regularly and deposits it with the Industrial Trust Company. He also makes others happy whose happiness depends on him. There is no time so good as the present to put your money where it will be a constant and steady worker at compound interest. Your account very cordially invited, 4 per cent. Interest paid on Savings Accounts. Office with

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

OUR SUPPLY OF SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

the favorite breakfast cereal, is always fresh. We carry no stale stocks of anything.



S. S. THOMPSON.

## SCHREIER'S

143 Thames Street, Special Sale in

## MILLINERY.

SATURDAYS

Choice Trimmed Hats

FROM \$1.50 UP.

Specialties for Summer Wear

In Outing Hats and other Millinery Novelties.

Bargains in Millinery, at SCHREIER'S.

Pocahontas Pittston

Georges Creek Lehigh

Lykens Valley Reading

berry Cannel

NEWPORT COAL COMPANY,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone 222.

CHAFING DISHES

With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Cleveland House

27 CLARKE STREET, J. 100

The most modern and up to date House in the City.

A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Guests.

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Apply to CORNELIUS MORIARTY, Prop'r.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have failing vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on your Health Card are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairs of all kinds. Optical prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

1-27 8:30 a. m.—8:30 p. m.

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT

BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Estate Agent

Under entirely new management. Newly furnished cottages with bath up to date. Rates, \$2 up. Special Rates by the Week. Apply to P. H. WISWELL, Prop'r.

## PUBLIC LAWS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

For the pay of the clerk of the committee of the general assembly, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the deputy sheriffs, for attendance upon the general assembly, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the pay of doorkeepers and assistant doorkeepers of the senate and house of representatives, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For the pay of the messengers of the house of representatives and pages for the senate, fifteen hundred dollars.

For stationery and stamps for general assembly, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, five hundred dollars.

For accounts allowed by the general assembly, six thousand dollars.

For legislative reference bureau, eight hundred dollars.

**ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING PUBLIC LAWS.**

For publishing the public laws in the newspapers, and such other advertising as may be required, when certified and approved by the secretary of state, eight thousand dollars.

**FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.**

For traveling expenses, etc., of the justices of the supreme and superior courts, fifteen hundred dollars.

For traveling expenses of the attorney-general and the assistant attorney-general, three hundred and fifty dollars each.

For traveling expenses of the stenographic clerks, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of jurors' fees, fifty thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees, in the supreme and superior courts, provided that only actual attendance be paid for, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses' fees in the supreme and superior courts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the supreme and superior courts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in district courts, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in district courts, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, nine thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several district courts, two thousand dollars.

For services of court stenographers, superior court, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

**EDUCATION.**

For the support of the Rhode Island normal school, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island normal school, four thousand dollars.

For the Rhode Island school of design, six thousand dollars.

For public schools, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the appropriation by schools to be paid on and after July 1, 1908, and the residue December 31, 1908.

For public schools, as provided by sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of chapter 544 of the Public Laws, twenty thousand dollars.

For evening schools, six thousand dollars.

For purchase of school apparatus, four thousand dollars.

For teachers' institutes for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be held under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.

For lectures and addresses, to be expended under the direction of the board of education, three hundred dollars.

For expenses of examinations as provided by section 19 of chapter 544 of the Public Laws, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For supervision of public schools, services of superintendents, etc., provided by chapter 106 of the Public Laws, fourteen thousand dollars.

**FOR STATE HOME AND SCHOOL.**

Twenty-two thousand dollars, in addition to such sums as may be received by said state home and school from the sale of products from the farm of said home and school.

**FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE R. I. INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.**

Thirty thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury.

**STATE SANATORIUM.**

Fifty thousand dollars in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury.

**FOR BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.**

Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury as provided in section 30 of chapter 23 of the General Laws, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, excepting so much thereof as may be received for fines and costs.

**STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

For the state board of health, six thousand dollars.

**STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**

For the state board of agriculture, twenty thousand dollars.

**STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS.**

For the state board of public roads, five thousand dollars.

**R. I. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.**

For the support and maintenance of the R. I. College of Agriculture, the campus area, twenty-five thousand dollars.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES.**

For free public libraries, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

**STATE LIBRARIES.**

For state library, eight hundred dollars.

**LAW LIBRARY, SUPREME COURT.**

For law library, four thousand dollars.

**TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.**

For branch or travelling libraries, one thousand dollars.

**INDIGENT INSANE.**

For the support of the indigent insane, ten thousand dollars.

**EDUCATION OF BLIND AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.**

For the education of blind and imbecile children, seventeen thousand dollars.

**FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.**

For repairs of the following public buildings, court houses and jails, and for furniture, fixtures, and supplies for the same:

For a supreme court house, four thousand dollars.

For a sixth judicial district house in Providence, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For court house in Providence, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For court house in Woonsocket, five hundred dollars.

Court house and jail in Washington county, six hundred dollars.

Court house and jail in Kent county, five hundred dollars.

Court house and jail in Bristol county, four hundred dollars.

**FOR CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

For care of the sixth judicial district court house, at Providence, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of the Newport county court house, six hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of New Bedford county jail, five hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of the Newport county jail, six hundred dollars.

For care of Providence county court house, seven thousand dollars.

For care of supreme court house, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of the Woonsocket court house, six hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of the Washington county court house, five hundred dollars.

For a person to act as janitor of Bristol county court house, seventy-five dollars.

For care of rooms for the several district courts, five hundred dollars.

For care of soldiers and sailors monument in Providence, fifty dollars.

For care of every monument at Newport, thirty dollars.

For care of Stephen Hopkins monument, twenty-five dollars.

For care of Joseph Stanton, Jr., monument, fifteen dollars.

For care and maintenance of military burial ground at Dutch Island, fifteen dollars.

For care and maintenance of: 1. stone bridge, twenty-five hundred dollars.

**STATE PRINTING.**

For printing the schedules, the annual reports of the several state boards and offices, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required by the several state boards and offices, fifty thousand dollars.

**STATE BINDING.**

For binding the schedules, the annual reports of state boards and offices, all reports, etc., ordered bound by the general assembly, and such other reports and documents as may be required by the several state boards and offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.**

For militia and military affairs, forty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For armory rents of the militia, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For heating and lighting armories, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For heating and lighting armories of independent companies, eight hundred dollars.

For a person to act as watchman at camp Rhode Island militia, six hundred dollars.

For storage and care of militia equipments, two hundred dollars.

**FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.**

For miscellaneous expenses and other expenses not provided for by this act, ten thousand dollars.

**MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.**

For the payment of medical examiners and coroners, nine thousand dollars.

**FOURTEENS AND JAILERS.**

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, three thousand dollars.

**FOR FUEL AND GAS.**

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, ten thousand dollars.

**FOR RENTS.**

For payment of rents of the various public offices, and for rooms of district courts, two thousand dollars.

**FINES IN CERTAIN CASES.**

For payment of fines in certain cases, two thousand five hundred dollars.

**SHELL FISHERIES.**

For expenses enforcing laws of the state relating to shell fisheries, thirteen hundred dollars.

**FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.**

Civil account, three thousand dollars.

Criminal account, two thousand dollars.

**SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.**

For the support and maintenance of the soldiers' home and the inmates thereof, twenty-three thousand dollars.

**SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.**

For the relief of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, etc., twelve thousand dollars.

**SINKING FUNDS.**

For annual payment to the sinking fund for the redemption of "state house bonds," forty-one thousand dollars.

For redemption of state highway bonds, twelve thousand dollars.

For redemption of Providence armory bonds, four thousand five hundred dollars.

**INTEREST.**

For the payment of interest on state house bonds, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of interest on state highway bonds, twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the payment of interest on Providence armory bonds, eleven thousand and twenty-five dollars.

For the payment of interest on moneys borrowed, ten thousand dollars.

**COMMERCIAL FEEDING-STUFFS.**

For commercial feeding-stuffs, one thousand three hundred dollars.

**FACTORY INSPECTORS.**

For expenses of factory inspectors, one thousand dollars.

**COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**

For expenses of commissioner of industrial statistics, three thousand dollars.

**STATE RECORD COMMISSIONER.**

For expenses of the state record commissioner, six hundred dollars.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

For expenses of the attorney-general's department, two thousand dollars.

**SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF.**

For necessary expenses of the secretary of the state board of soldiers' relief, one thousand two hundred dollars.

**COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.**

For expenses of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation, two hundred dollars.

**COMMISSIONERS OF BIRDS.**

For expenses of commissioners of birds, three hundred dollars.

**COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.**

For expenses of commissioners of pilots, one hundred dollars.

**COMMISSIONER OF DAMS AND RESERVOIRS.**

For expenses of commissioner of dams and reservoirs, three hundred and fifty dollars.

**RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.**

For expenses of railroad commissioner, one thousand dollars.

**STATE RETURNING BOARD.**

For expenses of the state returning board, ten hundred dollars.

**COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY.**

For expenses of commissioner of forestry, five hundred dollars.

**WILD FOXES.**

For the payment of bounty for killing foxes, two hundred dollars.

For the payment of bounty for killing wild crows, and hawks, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

**CHAPTER 131.**

**AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16, CHAPTER 23, OF THE GENERAL LAWS, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 113 OF THE "COURT AND PRACTICE ACT," IS HEREBY AMENDED SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS:**

"Sec. 16. Every officer, agent, clerk, or servant, or person to whom any money or other property shall be entrusted for any specific purpose, and every person acting as executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, receiver, assignee, custodian, or trustee appointed by order, decree, or judgment of court, or by deed, will, or other instrument in writing, who shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or who shall take or receive, with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, any money or other property which shall have come into his possession or shall be under his care or charge by virtue of such employment or for such specific purpose or by virtue of his acting as such executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, receiver, assignee, custodian, or trustee, or every person who shall collect or receive property or money for another for a commission to be retained out of said money or other property so collected or received, and who shall fraudulently retain out of said money or property so collected or received more than the amount of said commission and shall embezzle or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, or shall take or receive the same with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and shall be tried, sentenced, and punished as for any other larceny.

"Any person convicted of an offence

under sections 11, 12, 13, 21, or 22 of this chapter shall, if the value of the property or money stolen, received, or embezzled exceeds five hundred dollars, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both, or if the value of the property or money stolen, received, or embezzled does not exceed five hundred dollars, any person so convicted shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both."

Sec. 2. Section 18 of Chapter 23 of the General Laws, as amended by section 113 of the "Court and Practice Act," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 18. In prosecutions under the preceding two sections it shall be sufficient to allege generally in the indictment, or complaint, an embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, taking or secreting with such intent, or an embezzlement or appropriation with intent to cheat or defraud, as the case may be, of money to a certain amount, or property of a certain value, without specifying any particulars of such embezzlement; and on the trial evidence may be given of any such embezzlement, fraudulent conversion or appropriation, or taking or secreting with intent so to embezzle or fraudulently convert, committed within six months next after the time stated in the indictment or complaint, and it shall be sufficient to maintain the charge in the indictment or complaint, that it shall not be deemed a variance, if it is proved that any bullion, money, notes, bank notes, check, draft, bill of exchange, or other security or money or other property of such person, partnership, incorporated bank or company or other body corporate, of whatever amount, was fraudulently embezzled, appropriated or taken or secreted with intent so to embezzle or convert, by the person being prosecuted, within said period of six months."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 132.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 74 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

(Passed April 3, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 74 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every person traveling with any carriage or other vehicle, who shall meet any other person traveling on any highway or bridge, shall reasonably drive his carriage or vehicle to the right of the center of the traveled part of the road, so as to enable such person to pass with his carriage or vehicle without interference or interruption. Every person traveling with any carriage or other vehicle who shall overtake any other person traveling on any highway or bridge shall pass on the left side of the road, and the person overtaken shall as soon as practicable drive to the right so as to allow free passage on the left."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 133.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPRESSING THE GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS.

(Passed April 16, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The pupae, nests, eggs, and caterpillars of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, and the said moths, are hereby declared public nuisances, and their suppression is hereby authorized and required; but no owner or occupant of any estate infested with such nuisances shall be liable to any action, civil or criminal, except to the extent and in the manner and form herein set forth.

Sec. 2. The state board of agriculture shall elect some person, qualified by scientific training and practical experience, to be a superintendent of the work of suppressing and exterminating the gypsy and brown-tail moths, who shall be responsible to the board for the performance of his work and whose duty it shall be to suppress the nuisances described in section one of this act; and the said board of agriculture may remove said superintendent at any time, and may appoint another superintendent in his place. Said superintendent shall report to said board annually of his proceedings, which report shall be a public document and shall be printed.

Sec. 3. The state board of agriculture may make all necessary and reasonable rules governing the suppression or extermination of said moths as it may deem necessary, and with the approval of the person in charge, may use any real or personal property of the state; may at all times enter upon the land of the owner or of a municipality, or of any other owner or owners, and may use all reasonable means in carrying out the purposes of this act; and in the undertakings aforesaid may, in accordance with the provisions of this act, expend the funds appropriated or donated therefor.

Sec. 4. If any person or persons incur under authority of this act there shall be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of the state, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the state board of agriculture; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer, from the sum of ten thousand dollars, in favor of him of vouchers duly approved by the executive committee of said board of agriculture and by the governor.

Sec. 5. No images, eggs, caterpillars, or pupae of the gypsy or brown-tail moths, and no lumber (new or old), wood, posts, stumps, trees, or branches, stone or rubbish, nor any material whatsoever which by reason of having been exposed to infestation is liable to carry the live eggs, images, caterpillars, or pupae of the moths, shall knowingly be imported into the state, nor be transported from place to place within the state.

Sec. 6. Any town or city may make such an appropriation as it deems necessary for the suppression of the said nuisances within its limits, and may appoint an official, with such powers and limitations as it shall prescribe, to expend such appropriation in co-operation with the superintendent appointed by said board.

Sec. 7. Any person who willfully resists or obstructs said superintendent or any official of a city or town, or a servant or agent duly appointed by said superintendent or by any of said officials, while lawfully engaged in the execution of the purposes of section five of this act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 8. Any person willfully importing into this state, or willfully transporting from place to place within this state, any images, eggs, caterpillars, or pupae of the moths, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for not exceeding one year.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and chapter 127 of the Public Laws is hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 134.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 31 OF THE GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED "OF NUISANCES."

(Passed April 3, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 31 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, viz:

"Sec. 2. In addition to the remedies existing at common law and under this chapter the town council of any town may bring suit to restrain the unauthorized use of any building or premises, which are occupied or used for any trades or occupations aforesaid."

Sec. 1. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 135.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

(Passed April 3, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The clerk of the district court of the tenth judicial district is hereby authorized to employ a clerk in his office, at a compensation annually not to exceed three hundred dollars; and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer from time to time for the payment of so much of said sum as may be necessary, upon receipt of properly authenticated vouchers.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 136.

AN ACT MAKING PROVISION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF ADULT BLIND RESIDENTS OF THIS STATE.

(Passed April 9, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The state board of education is hereby authorized and empowered to continue the provisions for the instruction of adult blind residents of this state, upon such conditions and in such manner as may seem proper to said board; and the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer to pay the bills created hereunder, when properly authenticated by said board.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 137.

AN ACT FIXING THE SALARY OF THE GENERAL TREASURER OF THE STATE.

(Passed April 9, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the general treasurer of the state shall be four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 138.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS.

(Passed April 14, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established and maintained under the care and direction of the commissioner of industrial statistics, in such towns or cities as may be selected after proper citation by said commissioner, free employment offices for the purpose of bringing together those who seek employment and those who desire to employ.

Sec. 2. The said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to organize, with-

in three months after the passage of this act, in each city or town selected, a free public employment office which shall be provided with suitable rooms, furniture, and equipment required for the transaction of the business provided for in this act, and shall appoint such clerical assistants as may be necessary for each of said offices, to discharge, under the direction of said commissioner, the duties hereinafter set forth, or which may be required by said commissioner in carrying out the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of said commissioner to receive and record, in books suitably arranged, all applications from those seeking employment and also from those seeking to employ, and to take such other action as may be deemed best to carry out the purposes of said offices. Such records shall show plainly in brief the qualifications of all applicants, and such other facts as may be deemed necessary by said commissioner, who shall furnish to each office all such records, books, forms, blanks, or other stationery, and stationery as may be required in conducting the office. Each office shall be plainly indicated by a proper sign or signs.

Sec. 4. The privilege of registration shall be confined to residents of this state, and no fees, direct or indirect, shall in any case be taken from anyone applying at any office maintained under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Any clerk or employee who directly or indirectly charges or receives any fee in the performance of his duties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. Such fine or imprisonment shall disqualify him from ever having further connection with said office.

Sec. 6. There shall be made from each office to said commissioner a weekly report of such applications for labor or employment as may be registered in said office, with such details as may be required by the commissioner. Said commissioner may cause such reports to be printed at proper intervals, the same to be exchanged between said offices, and may supply to the newspapers and to the citizens, upon request, such reports, which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the several offices, so that they may be open to public inspection.

Sec. 7. Every application for employment or help made to a free public employment office shall become void after thirty days from its receipt unless renewed by the applicant.

Sec. 8. The term "applicant for employment," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the term "work" to manual occupation, but shall include professional service, and all other legitimate service.

Sec. 9. If any applicant for help has secured the same, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the employment office to which application therefor was made, and such notice shall contain the name and last preceding address of the employer, and such notice shall be given to such office, he shall be barred from all future rights and privileges of such employment office, in the discretion of said commissioner, to whom a report of such neglect shall have been made.

Sec. 10. The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the purposes of this act; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer in payment of such portions thereof as may be required, upon the receipt by him of vouchers properly authenticated by the commissioner of industrial statistics.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 139.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPRESSING THE GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS.

(Passed April 16, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The pupae, nests, eggs, and caterpillars of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, and the said moths, are hereby declared public nuisances, and their suppression is hereby authorized and required; but no owner or occupant of any estate infested with such nuisances shall be liable to any action, civil or criminal, except to the extent and in the manner and form herein set forth.

Sec. 2. The state board of agriculture shall elect some person, qualified by scientific training and practical experience, to be a superintendent of the work of suppressing and exterminating the gypsy and brown-tail moths, who shall be responsible to the board for the performance of his work and whose duty it shall be to suppress the nuisances described in section one of this act; and the said board of agriculture may remove said superintendent at any time, and may appoint another superintendent in his place. Said superintendent shall report to said board annually of his proceedings, which report shall be a public document and shall be printed.

Sec. 3. The state board of agriculture may make all necessary and reasonable rules governing the suppression or extermination of said moths as it may deem necessary, and with the approval of the person in charge, may use any real or personal property of the state; may at all times enter upon the land of the owner or of a municipality, or of any other owner or owners, and may use all reasonable means in carrying out the purposes of this act; and in the undertakings aforesaid may, in accordance with the provisions of this act, expend the funds appropriated or donated therefor.

Sec. 4. If any person or persons incur under authority of this act there shall be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of the state, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the state board of agriculture; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer, from the sum of ten thousand dollars, in favor of him of vouchers duly approved by the executive committee of said board of agriculture and by the governor.

Sec. 5. No images, eggs, caterpillars, or pupae of the gypsy or brown-tail moths, and no lumber (new or old), wood, posts, stumps, trees, or branches, stone or rubbish, nor any material whatsoever which by reason of having been exposed to infestation is liable to carry the live eggs, images, caterpillars, or pupae of the moths, shall knowingly be imported into the state, nor be transported from place to place within the state.

Sec. 6. Any town or city may make such an appropriation as it deems necessary for the suppression of the said nuisances within its limits, and may appoint an official, with such powers and limitations as it shall prescribe, to expend such appropriation in co-operation with the superintendent appointed by said board.

Sec. 7. Any person who willfully resists or obstructs said superintendent or any official of a city or town, or a servant or agent duly appointed by said superintendent or by any of said officials, while lawfully engaged in the execution of the purposes of section five of this act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 8. Any person willfully importing into this state, or willfully transporting from place to place within this state, any images, eggs, caterpillars, or pupae of the moths, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for not exceeding one year.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and chapter 127 of the Public Laws is hereby repealed.

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## CHAPTER 143.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPRESSING THE GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS.



## A Different Man.

Grueber was not over-dropping. He was sitting in his own particular chair in his own library reading the newspaper when the young people came into the next room. If they supposed that a few Spanish leather strings and gongs to prevent their voices from being heard, that was their affair.

It was young Brophie, and he was calling on Annette Grueber. Annette had a good many young callers, but young Brophie was about the worst of the lot, according to the old man. His calls got on Grueber's nerves, and his honesty was an abomination to his eyes. The woman in young Brophie's eyes was Grueber's brow crease, and his nose to wrinkle, and as for his conversation—

"Must, must and drive," said Grueber, when he got Mrs. Grueber alone that evening. "I never heard anything like it in my life. Anything more maudlin, looser and idiotic you can't conceive. I could hardly keep my head on and telling him my candid opinion of him. If I thought Annette hadn't any more sense than that I'd—p'd—Grueber checked his fists and grunted.

"You mustn't be too hard on him, my dear," said Mrs. Grueber. "I think he's a very nice young man and I'm glad that you didn't hurt his feelings. Annette would have been mortified, poor child."

"I don't call him a young man," growled Grueber. "He's a young whifflet. He hasn't a single idea in his head beyond dressing himself up like a tailor's dummy. There isn't a sensible one in the lot. It makes me sick to see them and crazy mad to hear them. It's nearly twelve o'clock now and he's still there. I'm going down to turn him out."

"You're not going to do anything of the kind," said Mrs. Grueber.

And Grueber, mum!

The next morning as Grueber was sitting in his office grinding as he loved to grind, the boy brought in a slip of paper and laid it on his desk. Grueber picked it up and scowled at it. Then he said, "Show him in."

A moment later young Brophie was ushered into the office.

"Good morning, sir," said young Brophie, pleasantly.

"Good morning," returned Grueber, unpleasantly.

"Who told you to come in here? You're not from Cull & Fisher, are you?"

"Yes, sir," replied young Brophie. "They sent me over here to see if this little matter in dispute could be arranged. I think it can. Can you spare me a few minutes?"

Grueber nodded. The young man seated himself and whisked some papers from the breast pocket of his coat and snatched one from the revolving rubber band with an admirable certainty of motion. Grueber, watching him, noted that the young man's collar was at least an inch lower than he had ever seen it before, and that the young man's dress, while neat and well fitting, was not conspicuously in the height of fashion. Nor were the trousers creases as aggressive as usual. In fact, the young man's clothes were those of a person of action. So was his manner.

He was unfolding the paper when Grueber waved it aside. "How do you think it's going to be arranged?" he asked in an ominous tone.

"By a check," said young Brophie with a smile.

"For what amount?"

"For the amount in full," replied the young man.

"Mr. Brophie," said the old man, "if you can be of any service to my firm outside of this office I'd advise you to get busy. I shall not pay one cent of your claim. Not one cent. Do you understand that?"

"I understand what you say, sir, of course," said young Brophie, "but you promised to spare me a few minutes and I'm going to prove to you that you can't in fairness do anything else than I propose. I understand your view of the matter, and I see clearly that it is based on an imperfect understanding of the facts in the case. To begin with, your order. Do you care to look it over?"

"I know what it is," said Grueber. "And I know what you people furnished. I think, too, that if Cull & Fisher have any proposition to make to me they might send a representative."

"He was going to say something offensive, but meeting young Brophie's steady and assured gaze he thought better of it and said instead, 'Well, go ahead.'"

Young Brophie laid down his papers and entered into an explanation of the misunderstanding. He talked for about five minutes, verifying his points by reference to certain schedules and correspondence and a blue print. When he had finished Grueber reflected a moment or two.

"Then the engineer was at fault?" he asked.

"Most certainly," replied young Brophie. He miscalculated the expansion of the trusses, figured that the only possible explanation was an error of that nature, so I went out there this morning to make sure. There you have the measurements. You can hold your clients accountable for the loss, but we must look to you, don't you see?"

"I see," said Grueber. "So you dug this up, did you?"

"It occurred to me," said the young man, modestly.

"You must have got up pretty early to be out here this morning," said Grueber.

"Not very," replied young Brophie. "I caught a freight out to Battenburg at 4.35, and walked over to the bridge."

"You couldn't have got much sleep, then, judging by the time you left my house," observed Grueber, with a smile.

"Well," he continued, "I suppose I'll have to pay up. I may not be able to get it back, but I'll have to take chances on that. So you're with Cull & Fisher? Well, I think Cull & Fisher have got a pretty good man."

To Mrs. Grueber that evening Grueber said: "I guess I was mistaken in sizing up that young Brophie. He was in the office today on a matter of business and I think he's got a considerable amount of sense and energy about him. But why does he want to talk each to Annette? And why does he wear such foolish clothes when he comes around here?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Grueber, "I suppose you've forgotten how silly you appeared when you were calling on me."

"There may be something in that," admitted Grueber.

Customs officer (to woman traveler from the continent)—I thought you said, madame, there was nothing but waxing apparel in your trunk. What about these bottles of cognac?

"Oh, those," said the lady, "are my nightcaps."—The Sun.

## Get His Wish.

Prof. Edgar L. Larkins, the noted astrologer, was discussing marriage at a dinner in San Francisco. Prof. Larkins believes that it is criminal to continue for life marriage that are unhappy.

"Why condemn," he said, with a grim laugh, "men and women to such misery as afflict our mutual friends, the Blacks? We have all mutual friends in the Blacks' position."

"At the height of their mutual quarrel the other day Mr. Black choked back a sob and said, reproachfully: 'I was reading one of your old letters to-day, James, and you said to me that you would never live in endless torment with me then to blow by yourself.'"

"Well, I got my wish," Black growled.

## Unfit Testimony.

In a court of justice one woman was suing another for slander. When the plaintiff was put in the witness box her counsel said to her, "Now, madam, just tell the court what the defendant said about you."

"Oh, I can't," she hesitatingly replied.

"But, madam, you must," the counsel insisted. "The whole case hangs upon your testimony."

"But it isn't fit for any decent person to hear," replied the witness.

"Ah, in that case," answered the counsel, "just step up to the judge and whisper it in his ear."—Modern Society.

## An Unenthusiastic Host.

"Did you invite Mr. Bliggins to our house party?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Cumrox.

"I'm afraid he considers house parties stupid. He sent his regrets."

"He shows sense. I have a mind to send him my congratulations."—Washington Star.

## Hewing to the Line.

"Mr. Heeler called you a hack writer, pa," said the editor's little son.

"What does he mean by that?"

"He means, my son," replied the editor, "that I've got a hatchet always ready for such miserable creatures as he is."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why, my dear," exclaimed the good friend on finding Mrs. Newed in floods of tears, "what is the matter?"

The young wife wiped her eyes and tried to compose herself and be inhumanly calm.

"Well," she began, with folded hands, "you know John is away for a week."

"Yes, dear," helped the lady friend.

"Well, he writes me regularly, and in his last letter he tells me he gets my photo out and kisses it every day."

"But that is nothing for you to cry about!" exclaimed the good friend.

"Yes, it is," cried Mrs. Newed, bursting into tears afresh. "he because I took my picture out of his bag before he started for his job and put one of my mother's in its place!"

A party of Scotsmen had been having a little celebration in a Canadian township, and yesterday were the steps on the home-coming in the morning. One fell by the wayside and called for help from another wayfarer. The would-be good Samaritan tried to steady himself as he looked down upon the fallen one, and then settled matters by saying: "I cannot help ye up, but I'll lie down beside ye."—Rebbooth Sunday Herald.

"Edith!" the old gentleman bawled from the head of the stairs. "You just ask your young man if he doesn't think it's near five o'clock."

"Very well, pa," replied the dear girl in the parlor; then, after a pause, "Jack says yes, if you're sleepy, go on to bed, by all means."—Philadelphia Press.

The Parson—I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you."

The Patient—Mebbe, yer div'ence 'ud be saving time if ye'd just wait till O'git well, and then pray for Casey—Slippers.

Dr. Griffin—I must say the world is very ungrateful toward our profession. How seldom one sees a public memorial erected to a doctor!

Mrs. Goughly—How seldom! Oh, doctor, think of our competitors!—London Answers.

Between the ages of twenty and thirty, if a young man is nice looking, graceful and good dressed, he is in the same danger of becoming a professional grocerman at a wedding as a man of forty is becoming a professional ballplayer.

The young man carefully removed the cigars from his vest pocket and placed them on the piano. Then he opened his arms. But the young girl did not flutter to them. "You," she said coldly, "have loved before."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Queen Elizabeth was the greatest woman the world has ever seen," remarked the historian.

"That shows," remarked Mr. Meek, "a little naughtily, 'that you have never met my wife.'—Washington Star.

"How do you account for Casey's wonderful success as a policeman?"

"The fact that he used to work in the ditch."

"How does that account for it?"

"It made him proficient in the art of throwing mud."

Mr. Busby—If that young man's coming here to see you every day in the week, you had better give him a hint to come after supper.

Mrs. Busby—I don't think it's necessary, pa. That's what he comes after.

Teacher (to new pupil)—"What's your name?"

New Pupil—"T-t-tommy T-t-tinker."

Teacher—"And do you stutter all the time, Tommy?"

New Pupil—"N-no, m-m-ma'am; only when I t-t-talk."

Mr. Updown—I trust that we shall get along very nicely, Nora. I am not at all difficult to suit.

Nora (the new maid)—No, ma'am; that's what I thought the blessed minute I set eyes on the master.

An ounce of action is better than a pound of that tired feeling.

## CASTORIA.

THE LAD WHO HAD THAT NIGHT  
BURNED THE  
CASTORIA.

## The Perfect Man.

"I am getting frightfully cynical," Albert said solemnly, arranging the cushions on the box coach so that the becoming red one would be nearest her feet. "and I don't like it. My dislike is not founded so much upon moral grounds as from a regard for my complexion."

"Why?" remarked Mr. Terhune, helplessly. "Your conversation, my dear Albert, often seems involved. Your remarks are sometimes not as lucid—that is—as intelligible—as one might desire."

"Perhaps I am forgetting that the young or very feeble are fed on especially prepared food, John—and the rule probably applies as much to the mental as to the physical," she said with much petulance.

"Now, my dear girl, do not fly off into a psychological discussion—far either nature defrauded me or they left out something in my college course—I don't know which. The only thing I want to know is—why being cynical should affect your complexion?"

"That's easily explained—it takes the sparkle out of my eyes, it draws my mouth down at the corners and destroys my dimple—and, to cap the climax, it makes me wonder if there is a living, breathing man worth marring my hair for. So, when I get into a cynical mood I go around straight backed, thin lipped, with a listless expression that makes me positively hoarse."

"But my dear child," protested Mr. Terhune, "I could run in almost any time to admire the marcelled hair—and if I didn't happen to come at the psychological moment you could phone me at any minute and I would be delighted—delighted—to rush to admire—just count on me for any old time."—he added graciously.

"John—you are at intervals—positively foolish," she said severely, trying to select from the box in her lap a chocolate that contained a nut. "I am tired of being admired by plain, everyday men."

"Like me?" he suggested amiably.

"I didn't say I was rude or impulsive enough to call you names—I merely said I was cynical," she demurred.

"Oh—call me a plain, everyday man, if you like," he conceded graciously—"if it makes you feel one tiny bit better, to work off your cynicism on me, Lady Fair. 'Tis sweet to be—for I'm not strong in poetry, Albert, but I'm willing to help you out all I can. So you want the marvel to be admired by some wonderful being—Alberta, my child, don't you think a perfect man would let his thoughts run upon—er—scientific lines—and not undulations in—hair—lines?"

"He wouldn't, I'm sure, labor under the impression that he could make puns," she sniffed disdainfully.

"Even if he didn't make puns—he might be disagreeable in other respects," suggested Mr. Terhune hopefully. "He's very perfectious, my dear girl, would make him clear sighted enough, to see the imperfections of others. Now I think you are perfect—but he probably would not take to you at all on account of your imperfections."

"Indeed? Would you enumerate them?" The tone struck Mr. Terhune as being slightly icy, but—however foolish—he evidently was not lacking in bravery.

"If you will, for once let me assume that I, even I, am a perfect man, perhaps I can give you a few of the ideas he might entertain."

"Pray do—it cannot fail to be interesting," he replied.

"That reminds me. I met Miss De laud on the street this afternoon, and I never in my life saw so perfect a profile. She is the exact type that would make a suitable mate for your perfect man. And I think she has the distinctive little nose I ever saw," reminiscencedly.

Alberta reddened slightly. She had always wondered if her nose were not a trifle large, and her fingers unconsciously flew to her face to be pushed furiously over the suspected member.

"And she always makes herself so entirely charming—she doesn't seem to be moody—one could not imagine her ever being—er—rude. She is an ideal feminine character, a perfectly womanly woman—she would give her husband just the proper amount of adoration necessary to stimulate him to success—she wouldn't expect the perfect man to waste time in adorning a mere woman—a frail, impulsive, whimsical woman. The perfect man, my dear, would probably—at least, possibly—be the centre of attraction himself. I can imagine that his wife would occupy the subordinate position of second fiddle."

Alberta sat quietly stroking her nose with her finger, evidently deeply absorbed in thought.

"John—do you think my nose is very large?" she asked timidly, almost humbly.

"Oh, I have seen a few larger," declared Mr. Terhune airily.

It is hard to have one's sensitive point so negligently handled—and the girl looked at him in grievous surprise. "I had no idea you were so disagreeably critical—of course I never thought I was a beauty—but I can't help the size of my nose."

"Of course you can't," coolly—"nobody can blame you for it," he declared placidly. "We should not blame people for their misfortunes—we should sympathize."

She looked at him a second, tears of mortification in her eyes. "You are cruel," she said in muffled tones from the depth of the red pillow where she buried her face.

Mr. Terhune, without her eyes upon him, permitted a look of satisfaction to creep over his face.

"Wouldn't it be awful to live in the same house with a man so perfect himself that he never noticed your eyes or hair—who perhaps has so perfect a nose that he would make disagreeable comparisons of your own—er—features?" he suggested wickedly.

A slight sob from the red cushion, and an unhappy tapping on the floor by the small slippers told nearest him was the only response.

"Wouldn't you rather have a—well, just a plain, everyday man who thought you altogether charming?" He asked to put his hand on the nose of fluffy hair that showed off well on the red cushion. He had never been so daring before—and the sob stopped in amazement.

"He—He might like Miss Deland's type, too. I haven't a profile like hers," came the muffled tones.

"Fshaw!" said Mr. Terhune, with a fine show of scorn; "she is almost exactly the same that she would soon grow monotonous," and he doily lifted the bowed head to his shoulder.

"But my nose—so very large!" came a whisper from the shoulder.

"You dear," said the plain, everyday man, enthusiastically, "there's not in the whole world, a more charming feature."—Troy African, in Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Weedy Thoughts.

Kill the small weeds and you will never have large ones.

A dead weed never goes to seed.

Mustard is better in the kitchen than in a wheatfield. Pull it up by the roots.

Persistence brings reward with Canada thistles, but it takes out of persistence. Don't let the thistle seed. Sometimes it is well to salt them after cutting.

The best time to cut sweet clover is when it is in blossom. If it laid upon your tools, but harder upon the clover.

Better hoe a cornfield four times when the weeds are small than once when they are big. It's cheaper.

It doesn't pay to cut burdocks with a hoe. Use a spade and cut deep.

Dragging corn either when it just comes up or at three or four inches will save lots of trouble later. Use a spike tooth harrow.

Do unto your weeds as you would have your neighbor do unto his.—Farm Journal.

Wife (who always looks on the cheerful side of things, to husband who has put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth)—How lucky you were, dear, to discover it immediately.—London Opinion.

Doctor—Have you given him the champagne and oysters, as I ordered? Patient's Wife—Well, no, sir. I couldn't afford that, so I got him some ginger beer and waffles instead. Do it matter, sir?—London Telegraph.

Hiram Green—Silas Doon has a swell lot of boards, Tim. Be they all red?

Tim (Goverfield)—Waal, they was, him, when they came.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while the same mother has been at night and broken up by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting throat and at once get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup" for children's use. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no kinder remedy. It cures croup, whooping cough, the croup and whooping cough, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup" is the best remedy for children's ailments. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best family physicians and is used in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1000.

A new agricultural building is to be erected for the University of Maine, at a cost of about \$25,000.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purge the bowels and avoid the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

A motor vehicle purchased by the town of Tyngsboro, England, can be used as a prison van, fire apparatus or ambulance.

All diseases caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

If the appetite of a man was as great in proportion to his size as that of the sparrow, he would eat a whole sheep for his dinner.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

An English brewery has given a contract for a million, labels per day of the present year.

Hyposphite in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestion apparatus.

## THE HEADSMAN.

He Used the Sword and Not the Ax Prior to 1483.

I am inclined to think that prior to 1483 the sword and not the ax was usually employed as the weapon for judicial decapitation and that a block was dispensed with, the victims receiving their doom "meekly kneeling upon their knees," and in this opinion I am fortified by the concurrence of an eminent clerical historian. This learned writer agreed with me that the ax did not become the "regulation" lethal implement until after the rough and ready "beheading" of Lord Hastings on the Tower green, when he was summarily dispatched by order of the protector, Gloucester.

In this instance, according to the chronicles, the victim's neck was stretched upon a piece of timber then in use for the repair of the adjacent church of St. Peter ad Vincula, probably a "petting" part of the scaffolding which, we read, "conveniently lay in the way." Contemporary accounts seem to indicate that the executioner straddled over the prone body, and from this position I infer that the decapitation was effected by the tool known as an adz, the cutting edge of which is at a right angle to and not in a plane with the haft.

I may add that the only contemporary reference I have come across of the use or proposed use of an ax and block for inflicting capital punishment prior to this tragedy is in one of the Paston series of letters describing the peril of an unfortunate captive of Jack Cade's rebels (A. D. 1450), a generation before Lord Hastings was so clumsily hacked to death.—London Notes and Queries.

## The Hair.

A single hair, which can support a weight of two ounces, is so elastic that it may be stretched to one-third of its entire length and then regain its former size and condition. Dr. Pincus has measured the growth of hair by cutting off circles about one inch in diameter from the heads of healthy men and so comparing the growth of the patches with that of the rest of the hair. He found that the growth rate generally became slower after cutting; that in some cases the hair on the patches grew at the same rate as the rest, but that it never grew any faster.

The ordinary length of the hair on the head ranges between twenty-two inches and about forty-five inches, the latter being considered unusually long.—London Standard.

The Greaser—What is it you're grumbling at, saynow? D'ye want the scrub?

The Customer—No, sir, I don't; scrubbing is in the sugar.—The Teller.

## GRAFTING.

A Lesson in Horticulture With One Serious Omission.

My neighbor Brown came to the garden fence and said:

"How do you do your grafting?"

"My grafting?" said I.

"Yes—grafting apple trees. I want to try it myself."

"Oh!" I exclaimed. "Yes, yes! Well, in the first place, I begin by lying—that is, I lie in bed to think the whole thing out in every detail. I watch my opportunity, and on the first fine day I steal a few hours from my business. Then I borrow a saw—a steel one—and with it I rob the tree upon which I want to graft some of its larger branches. This I try to do in such a way that the loss of the branches will not be noticed. These limbs should not be left lying—that is, lying on the ground. They are unsightly and may attract the attention of passersby. They should be hustled behind the lattice-work screen at once. So far so good. Now, let me see—oh, yes! I rob another tree of a few twigs having buds on them and insert them in the ends of the sawed branches on the tree. Then I take some beeswax and melt them together. This must be thoroughly mixed. Work it for all you're worth to make it pliable. Finally with this I try to hide all appearance of the graft, from sunlight and air, and there you are—the job is done."

"I see," said Brown, "and I think I'm foxy enough to do the trick the first time trying. Many thanks."

Shortly after I heard Brown telling his wife how I explained the process. This is the way he had it:

"First," he says, "you must be a good liar; then you watch your chance and steal a half day from the company's time; then you steal a saw; then you defraud the tree of some branches, which you must hide, so nobody will get on; then you rob somebody's tree of twigs, put them in the ends of the branches and cover your tracks with beeswax and tallow."

Said Brown's wife: "I don't think that man can be trusted. He has two kinds of grafting mixed, and, besides, he didn't tell you where to steal the apple trees."—Judge.

## A LACING.

The Result of Little Edwin's Questions and Comments.

"Say, maw?"

"Well, what?"

"How do they get holes in lace?"

"Why, they make the lace round the holes, my son."

"But it ain't lace without it's got holes, is it, maw?"

"No, Edwin."

"Well, how do they get the holes in the lace they put round the holes to make the lace, then?"

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Material queries must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope, to be returned to the writer.
4. Queries always given the date of the paper, the number of the query, and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908.

## NOTES.

- (23) b. Martha (3) Gibbs, (James (2) James (1) bap. Feb. 11, 1738-9 (St. Michael's, V. R. VIII. 157); and Sept. 16, 1781, Josiah Finney (V. R. VI. 21) at Bristol; d. May 29, 1823, ag. 84 (V.I. 132). He died July 28, 1804, ag. 78. (V.I. 132).
- Children of Josiah and Martha (Gibbs) (3) Finney:
- (78) 1. Martha (4) Finney, bap. at Bristol, by Elder Wight, Aug. 29, 1762 (V.I. 276).
- (80) 2. Charlotte (4) Finney, bap. by Elder Wight, at Bristol, Ap. 15, 1764 (V.I. 276); int. of marriage to William deWolf, Mar. 1784, at Bristol; d. May 15, 1825, ag. 65. (V.I. 285). He died Ap. 19, 1829, ag. 65. (Do.).
- Children of William and Charlotte (Gibbs) deWolf: (V.I. 274).
- (121) a. Henry (5) deWolf, bap. by E. W. Ap. 30, 1780.
- (122) b. William (5) deWolf, bap. by E. W. May 17, 1780.
- (123) c. Charlotte (5) deWolf, bap. by E. W. June 23, 1780.
- (124) d. Maria (5) de Wolf, bap. by E. W. Nov. 1, 1780.
- (125) e. Abigail (5) deWolf, bap. by E. W. Oct. 7, 1810.
- (81) 3. Sarah (4) Finney, bap. by Elder Wight, Ap. 15, 1762 (V.I. 276); int. Nov. 15, 1780, to Hamblet Usher, 2d. V.I. 304; d. May 4, 1820, ag. 52 (E. W. deWolf, V.I. 285). He died Sept. 15, 1795. (Do.).
- Children of Hamblet and Sarah (Finney) (4) Usher:
- (126) a. Fanny (5) Usher, d. May 4, 1795, ag. 4 y. (V.I. 285).
- (127) b. Hamblet (5) Usher, d. Feb. 6, 1795, ag. 11 m. (Do.).
- (82) 4. Thomas (4) Gibbs (3) Finney, bap. Jan. 1, 1769 (V.I. 276) d. Nov. 18, 1787, ag. 19. (V.I. 288).
- (83) 5. George (4) Finney, bap. Ap. 7, 1771 (V.I. 276) d. May 9, 1792, ag. 22 (V.I. 279).
- (84) 6. Ann (4) Finney, bap. Sept. 19, 1778 (V.I. 276), died Dec. 17, 1809, ag. 68. (V.I. 132).
- (85) 7. Susanna (5) Finney, bap. July 1, 1775 (V.I. 276); md. Capt. Oliver Fitch, of Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1811 (V. R. VIII. 333); died his widow, ag. 78, Jan. 8, 1848 (V.I. 132).
- (86) 8. Elizabeth (4) Finney, bap. Jan. 18, 1780 (V.I. 276) md. Isaac Lafayette Newton, Feb. 28, 1808 (V.I. 285).
- (87) 9. Ruth Thureton (4) Finney, bap. Oct. 9, 1781 (V.I. 276); md. Elizabeth French, Jr. int. June 2, 1811 (V.I. 305). They had:
- (128) a. George Thomas (5) French, bap. Aug. 5, 1819. (V.I. 276).
- Children of James (2) and Mary (Munro) (Ingraham) Gibbs:
- (24) a. James (3) Gibbs (2) James (1) bap. Feb. 2, 1742-3 (V.I. 77), at Bristol; bap. Mar. 6, 1742-3 at St. Michael's Church, Bristol (V.I. 157); drowned at sea, 1780, (V.I. 184).
- (25) d. Mary (3) Gibbs (2) James (1) bap. Ap. 6, 1744-5. (V.I. 157, 184, M.). No further record.
- (26) e. Thomas (3) Gibbs (2) James (1) bap. Ap. 6, 1747 (V.I. 157). No further record.
- (27) f. Nathaniel (3) Gibbs (2) James (1) bap. Mar. 26, 1749 (V.I. 157, d. June 2, 1786 (V.I. 223). (drowned May 31, 1786 (V.I. 184).
- (28) g. Ann (3) Gibbs (2) James (1) bap. June 9, 1751, (V.I. 157) md. Timothy Pearce, or Pearce; see page 15 at Trinity Church, Newport, Sept. 29, 1771 (X. 463). She died, ag. 87 y. Aug. 1, 1788. (T. U. X. 642).
- Children of Timothy and Ann (3) (Gibbs) Pearce, or Pearce; see page 14 (X. 620). Trinity Ch.
- (58) a. Melchiah Thureton (4) Pearce, b. Nov. 6, 1777, bap. Nov. 30, 1780.
- (59) b. Mary (4) Pearce, b. Mar. 27, 1780, bap. Nov. 30, 1786.
- (60) c. Stephen (4) Pearce, b. Ap. 2, 1782, bap. Nov. 30, 1786.—E. M. T. (Concluded).

## QUERIES.

6447. CLOTHIER—Sometime spelled different ways—The first John and Jeremiah, brothers, came from England to Connecticut about 1610; their lineage wanted for family history.—K. L. M. C.

## Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the Court of Probate held on Monday all the members were present. Consideration was given to the petition of H. Hatter Congdon, Guardian of C. Henry Congdon, for permission to sell real estate. The Guardian asked authority to sell what is known as the Benedict Barker place, comprising a two story dwelling house, stable, other buildings and about three acres of land and situated on the East Main Road near the western terminus of Weymouth road. The other children of Mr. Congdon did not concur in the plan and appeared in opposition to granting the petition. The contestants were Ida Barker, Daniel J. Congdon and Bertha Congdon Newton. Mrs. Barker was also represented by William K. Harvey as Counsel. The petitioner was not present in Court and had no attorney. Mr. Harvey argued that it was a very unfavorable time to offer real estate for sale and that if the Barker place was put up for sale nothing like its actual value would be realized and Mr. Congdon's children would sustain a great loss. He further contended that notwithstanding the representations of the Guardian to the contrary it was not necessary to sell at the present time. In confirmation of his claim he submitted the testimony of Herbert L. Dyer, a real estate agent in Newport. Daniel J. Congdon and George H. Newton also advocated a denial of the petition as being most to

the advantage of all concerned. There being no counter argument or testimony, the Court denied the petition.

Robert M. Franklin, Administrator on the estate of Arthur L. Peckham, presented an inventory thereof, which was allowed and ordered recorded. The petition of the Administrator to sell the farm property named in the inventory at private sale was granted.

The first and final account of James T. Barker, Administrator on the estate of Julia Maria Barker, was referred to the third Monday of September with an order of notice.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—The petition of Stewart Ritchie and others for opening the way to the upland of Backus Neck was continued to the third Monday in October.

For making such repairs to the stone road beds as demand immediate attention, the sum of \$300.00 was appropriated to each highway district, to be expended by the Surveyor. The remainder of the appropriation will be used in making new road beds and in repairing existing ones in such localities as the Council shall determine after an inspection of the highways in general.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury: William S. Caswell, highway work, \$66.66; William G. Brown, highway work, \$74.70; Standard Oil Company for 36 barrels of oil, \$108.00; Ellisha A. Peckham, relaying bridge in West Main Road opposite Chase's house, \$19.11; Benjamin Caswell, services as janitor of town hall, \$8.50; State of Rhode Island, costs taxed in District Court on complaints made by Town Sergeant against John Silvis and Joe Silvis for assault, \$29.90; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$23.00; total, \$344.77.

While very extensive preparations had been made this year for the annual clam bake of the M. E. Church, an unfortunate shortage of clams interfered somewhat with the usual perfect details of the dinner. Over a thousand attended the bake on Wednesday at the Bryer Farm, and many were obliged to continue on to Island Park in order to secure a dinner as all tickets were sold before 12 o'clock. Those unable to secure tickets consoled themselves with a bowl of which there was a plenty and which was excellent.

The day was perfect and the grounds were so nicely adapted to the occasion that many stayed late to enjoy the social side of the affair.

The main tables which were arranged under the trees were well patronized and were provided over as follows: Ladies Aid table of useful and fancy articles, Mrs. H. H. Critchew, Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, Mrs. Alden P. Barker, candy, Miss Edith Smith, ice cream, Miss Helen M. Ward and Mr. A. Herbert Ward. The bake was in charge of Mr. Alden P. Barker, Mr. Thomas J. Sweet making the chowder.

By a vote taken at a previous meeting, the regular gauge night which falls on next Thursday will not be observed. The next regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange will be Sept. 10.

In the absence on Sunday of Rev. H. H. Critchew in Attleboro, the services at the town hall will be conducted in the afternoon by Rev. W. F. Geleker of the Thames Street Church, Newport, and in the evening by Mr. William Arnold, also of Newport.

The Citizens Association of Middletown, with their families, will hold their first "Field Day" on Wednesday of next week at Island Park at 2.30. The Committee is in hopes of arranging a series of sports to follow the above dinner. The sale of tickets is limited to Monday night.

The wedding of Miss Eva Mary Elizabeth Owsin, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Wilson, and Mr. Charles Lewis Adams of the pay office at the Torpedo Station, Newport, will occur on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents on Forest avenue at 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham are entertaining Mr. J. H. Church of Providence.

Mrs. R. J. Grinnell is visiting her son, Mr. Archibald Grinnell in Providence, who has recently sustained a partial stroke which has affected his power of speech.

## UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED

## Remarkable Stampede For Johnson

## In Minnesota State Convention

Minneapolis, Aug. 20.—The Democratic state convention stampeded for Governor Johnson and nominated him for reelection with a rush after a remarkable demonstration. When the roll call of counties was made for nomination, Atkinson county yielded to Ramsey county (St. Paul) and Mayor Lawler of St. Paul took the platform and at the conclusion of ten words he mentioned the name of John A. Johnson.



JOHN A. JOHNSON.

A wild demonstration ensued. Hennepin county (Minneapolis) tore up its standard and started a wild march about the hall. Everybody else seemed to join in. Some delegates grouped themselves on the stage about the picture of Johnson. Band music added to the pandemonium and candidates yelled and cheered for Johnson.

The result was inevitable. Nothing could stay the tide of enthusiasm, and as soon as the effervescence had subsided sufficiently, the governor was named unanimously for gubernatorial candidate.

## AUSTRALIANS ARE DELIGHTED

## Great Enthusiasm Over Landing of Our Sea Fighters

## CITIZENS ARE OUT IN FORCE

Formal Exchange of Greetings Followed by Procession of Sailors, Whose Marching Is Commented Upon With Admiration—Slight Hitch Over Americans Parading With Arms Is Overcome

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 21.—Sydney was aglow with life and color today, and surging thousands filled the streets as never before, for this was the day set for the official landing and for Australia to publicly welcome the officers and men of the visiting fleet.

No more triumphant entry of gallant vessels into port was ever witnessed than that of yesterday, when the warships steamed past the headlands, crowded with a cheering multitude. Today Australians had an opportunity to see the men who brought the ships in safety thus far on their voyage around the world.

Throughout the lengthy line of march the crowds gave enthusiastic evidence of a hearty welcome. Large bodies of men from all the ships were brought ashore this morning in launches. In sections they marched to the outer domain and formed upon allotted spaces fronting the reception pavilion. Then came the admirals and their staffs. They were met by Prime Minister Deakin and the other ministers of the commonwealth, the premier of New South Wales and his ministers, the lord mayor of Sydney and members of the corporation.

Rear Admiral Sperry inspected the naval guard and then, with the others, was driven to the reception pavilion in the domain, where he was greeted by Governor General Northcote of Australia, Governor Hawson of New South Wales and the military and naval heads of the colony.

The scene was a brilliant and picturesque one. The grand pavilion was surmounted by a great golden eagle and the curved balustrades were inscribed with the names of the American states. The stands surrounding the pavilion seemed almost buried with flags, bunting and evergreens. These were occupied by the federal and state ministers, the members of the various branches of the legislature and government officials. Beyond the official enclosure masses of spectators grouped beneath wide spreading trees. The brilliant uniforms of the guard of honor from the Royal Australian artillery contrasted strongly with the plain colors worn by the Americans.

Lord Northcote extended a hearty welcome to Sperry, his officers and men, and congratulated them warmly on the success of the voyage.

After greetings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the Australian officials and the American admirals with their staffs occupying carriages. Twenty-five hundred men from the fleet took part in the procession. They carried arms, but no ammunition, in accordance with an arrangement which was made the night before.

A hitch occurred in the original arrangements, when, soon after the arrival of the Americans at this port, it was learned by Sperry that, owing to the Imperial regulations, the landing of armed men in Australia would be barred. Sperry immediately notified the government that unless his men were permitted to carry arms they would take part in no parade. An amicable agreement was reached on this point, however, without difficulty, the commonwealth government granting permission for the American sailors and marines to carry arms, but no ammunition.

The detachments from the various ships were headed by color-bearers and accompanied by the ships' bands. Their marching was commented upon with admiration, and they were cheered on every hand. All the streets along the route were profusely decorated and lined with federal troops and police.

On their return to the domain the visitors were entertained at lunch. The whole city turned out to do them honor, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

## Aged Chums Died Together

Warren, Mass., Aug. 21.—Cornelius Cronin and Daniel Haley, who had been associates since their childhood days in Ireland, were found dead last night at the home of Cronin's daughters, with whom the father lived. Death was caused by gas which escaped from a gas stove. Cronin was 81 years of age and Haley 80. They came together to Warren from Ireland when Cronin was 16 and Haley was 15 years old and had lived near each other since.

## Six Men Held For Murder

Boston, Aug. 15.—The six Italians who were arrested, charged with having killed Peter Needham, a watchman of the Union Freight railroad, Saturday night, were in the local police court and held in \$5000 each for assault with intent to kill, and without bail on a murder charge. The charge of assault with intent to kill was laid by the police because of uncertainty on their part as to which of the six actually caused the death of Needham.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., August 17, A. D. 1908.

JAMES T. BARKER, the Administrator on the estate of JULIA MARIA BARKER, Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to the Court his first and final account thereof, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be deferred to the third Monday, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

## Business Boomers.

Store's full of them. Wise ones know it. That's why we never have dull days between seasons. Always something doing here. The bed department is a favorite stamping ground—little wonder though. Fine specimens here, and a lot of them, too, over 50 all told. They're easy to own, no matter how little your pocketbook is. \$2.25 takes the starter, good as gold, too, but plain. Real beauties with brass trimmings, flat knobs and sweep rail at \$5.50. The rest of the story you'd better see, you'll appreciate it better.

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best: that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.]

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.



## NOTICE Union 1427

IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF  
J. F. LASSEN & CO., AWNINGS,  
923 Westminster Street.

Please insert it in your telephone directory.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

Carr's List.  
THE FIRING LINE

By Robert W. Chambers.

## TOGETHER

By Robert Herriek.

## FATHER and SON

Biographical Recollections.

## JIG-SAW PUZZLES

50c. to \$5.00.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 4th, 1908.

Estate of Sophia Augusta Brown.

PETITION in writing is made by Sophia Augusta Sherman, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated that she, said Sophia Augusta Sherman, may be appointed Guardian of the person of Sophia Augusta Brown, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-fourth day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Chemical

AT

## RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF

## AGRICULTURE AND ME-

## CHANIC ARTS

A technical education will permit you to aspire to positions from which you are now entirely deterred.

College Expenses (for citizens of the State), \$4.75 Per Quarter of the Year.

Living Expenses (including room, heat, light and board) \$39.00 Per Quarter of the Year.

Can YOU afford not to examine into this matter?

Apply to HOWARD EDWARDS, President, 7-25 Kingston, R. I.

## We Are Leaders

We are leaders in the piano business because we carry more and better pianos than other dealers, and because we sell on smaller profits and easier terms than other dealers.

Are not those very good reasons?

## Barney's

## Music Store

154 Thames Street

The Merchants' Association reports a larger influx of out-of-towns buyers to New York City than ever before at this time. The reason is that merchandise prices can now be obtained from a large section west of Chicago that were not possible last year.

## The Berkshire and Litchfield Hills

A Charming Place for Rest and Recreation

1000 Feet Above the Sea.

## A VACATION PARADISE

Adequate, luxurious accommodations

for Summer Visitors at very reasonable prices.

## AUTOMOBILING

Throughout the Berkshires in every direction are beautiful macadam drives—the smooth, perfectly kept roads for which Massachusetts is famous.

## GOLFING

Wherever you go in this hill country you'll find splendid, well-kept links—the most picturesquely beautiful courses you've ever played over.

## HUNTING

You'll want to be ready for the open season—good sport in the Berkshires.

## WALKING

Glorious views of hills and valleys, lakes and brooks reward the city man who tramps about in this vacillous land.

## THERE'S HEALTH AND EXHILARATION IN THE CLEAR, BRACING AIR OF THESE HILLS.

Write for information to General Passenger Department, Room 128, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford R. R.

S-15

## The Ocean Shore OF NOVA SCOTIA

Is the best shore and has the best climate in all America for a short holiday or a whole summer's stay. The coast from Farmington to Halifax is littered with delightful towns, villages and easily accessible secluded retreats. The lakes, streams and woods of the hinterland are full of fish and game. The whole country has all the delightful attributes of an unspoiled territory for those who want something new and charming in recreation. The railway which skirts the Ocean Shore is the

## Halifax &amp; Southwestern Ry.

and it has the best trains with buffet parlor car service in Eastern Canada.

Write for descriptive booklets.

## "The Ocean Shore Route"

## "Big and Little Journeys"

G. E. BEEKMAN, New Eng. Pass. Agt., 26 Washington St., Boston Mass. 6-3226

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Office of the

## State Board of Public Roads.

## The undersigned

## Board will meet at

the Court House, Newport, R. I., Thursday,

August 6, and each

succeeding Thursday

until further notice,

between the hours of

10 a. m. and 4 p. m.,

to grant operators' licenses and to receive

applications for registration of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

State Board of Public Roads.

1-464

## III.

## FOR SALE.

Several mortgages, discount 5 to 7 per cent. for cash.

W. G. PECKHAM,

Westfield, N. J.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sheriff's Office, August 19, 1908.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1222, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in 1907, and returned to the said Court, April twenty-eighth, A. D. 1908, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1907, in favor of Abram T. Root, of said Newport, plaintiff, and against The New Haven Realty Company, a corporation owning real estate in the City of Newport, the said Court, do hereby order and decree that at 10 o'clock a. m. on the first day of February, A. D. 1908, at one minute past 12 o'clock p. m. (the time of the sale) on the original writ, in and to the buildings and improvements situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and described as follows: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner of the Mainly side of Hammondsmith Road (commonly called Hewes Road), where the parcel of land about to be sold meets some other land of said New Haven Realty Company, thence running in a curved line in a southerly and southeasterly direction along the said Hammondsmith Road to the Breckin Road, and thence in a curved line in a Northerly direction along said Breckin Road, 127 feet, more or less to the point of intersection of said line and some other land, more or less, or wherever the same may be bounded or described.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and described land at Public Sale, to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1908.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, Feb. 4th, A. D. 1908-3-4-14

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1908.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, April 19, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, March 6, A. D. 1908-3-19-14

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1908.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, May 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, April 4, A. D. 1908-4-11-14

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1908.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, June 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., May 4, A. D. 1908-5-11-14

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1908.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, July 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P